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WAR FUND DRIVE MERGER PROJECT STIRS OPPOSITION

Secretary of Baptist Young People's Union of America Says Plan Will Be One of Most Divisive Things Among People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—A combination of three agencies will be one of the most divisive things among our people. Protestants of all denominations are not quite ready to shoulder the burden of Roman Catholic propaganda among our soldiers and sailors. We will give, and give to the limit, through the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., but not in a combination.

This statement in regard to the plan for a joint drive for funds for war organizations including the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus and other agencies was made by James Asa White, general secretary of the Baptist Young People's Union of America, with headquarters in Chicago, on Friday, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Refuting his comment "National War Chest," Mr. White expressed his view of the plan in the following written statement:

"The war has brought to the front many fine ideas but along with them some that are very obnoxious to liberty-loving people everywhere.

"When we entered the world war, our Administration recognized the Y. M. C. A. as the agency to look after the spiritual and recreational interest of our soldiers and sailors and we are justly proud of the Y's accomplishments. Soon upon the plea of the Roman Catholics, the Knights of Columbus were allowed to enter the camps. We protested at that time on the grounds that the Knights of Columbus were in the camps for the specific purpose of Roman Catholic propaganda. From reports we have received from the various camps and cantonnements our protests have been more than justified. Roman Catholics come with the idea of having their sectarian propaganda supported from the national war chest by a combined drive of the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Jewish Welfare Association and Knights of Columbus and Salvation Army.

"Personally I do not see why the Administration should voice any opinion on the subject as to approval or disapproval of a combined drive. This is a matter of religion and not of the state. I believe I speak the sentiment of our more than 8,000,000 Baptist constituency when I say that we will have none of it. We propose to do our warfare work among the soldiers and sailors in our own way and this way we have chosen through the Y. M. C. A. A combination of these agencies will be one of the most divisive things among the people. Protestants of all denominations are not quite ready to shoulder the burdens of Roman Catholic propaganda among our soldiers and sailors. We will give to the limit through the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., but not in a combination."

The Masonic Chronicle of this city has an editorial in its issue of this week on the subject. The editorial was written before the President's request for a joint drive became known here. It was entitled "Knights of Columbus Protest" and reads as follows:

"The Knights of Columbus have made protest to the Secretary of War against the reported decision of the Washington authorities to direct two drives for war camp funds, one by the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., the War Camp Community Service and the American Library Association, to be given chiefly in November, the other to the Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army and the Jewish Welfare, starting about Jan. 1.

"The protest is said to be based on the ground that to make one drive for the Y. M. C. A. and the group included, and another drive for the Knights of Columbus and the two other agencies, would be drawing a religious line that might engender criticism and strife. Their protest, however, seems likely to invite the very issue all should avoid, that of any religious differences or division in time of the country's stress.

"No religious sect should be permitted to directly or indirectly require the public to contribute to its coffers any more than it should be allowed to cause the general observance of the Roman Catholic Angelus as a noon-day prayer. Every Mason believes in prayer, else he is not a Mason, and every sincere Mason in the allied countries will gladly pray at noon time or any other time for victory in this war. But few Masons will pray the Angelus to the Virgin Mary in the belief that it will bring victory to our army. So with the war chest, Masons are willing and liberal givers to war aid and war recreation funds but if they choose to give to the Y. M. C. A. they may not give so readily if their contributions are divided with the Knights of Columbus. The fact that the latter so persistently seeks to get into the same chest with the 'Y,' arouses the suspicion that the (Roman Catholic) society hopes to benefit by the connection."

NOMINATION BY PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claude R. Porter of Centerville, Ia., was nominated on Friday by President Wilson to be Assistant Attorney-General.

MORE WAR RELIEF WORKERS IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—Announcement is made by the Christian Science War Relief and Camp Welfare Committee of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, of the arrival in France of a second party of 10 war relief workers, who will extend the operations of the first party sent over in May from the headquarters of the Church in Boston. Soon after the war began, The Mother Church opened a fund for the relief of those in need because of the war, and from this fund the work has since been carried on continuously.

The 20 workers sent by the Church from Boston will be assigned to different cities from which the work of relieving the needs of refugees and others will be carried on.

DEEDS OF U-BOATS PUNISHED BY NAVY

Guilty Commanders Are Known to Admiralty and Sought Out—List of 150 Already Disposed of Is Published

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Secretary of the Admiralty has issued a list giving the name, rank and fate of the commanding officers of 150 German submarines which have been disposed of. The accompanying official announcement remarks that although it is not intended to adopt the practice of giving proof of the official utterance of His Majesty's ministers, it has been thought desirable to issue the list in question, in order to substantiate to the world the Prime Minister's statement in the House of Commons on Aug. 7, and denied in the German papers, that "at least 150 of these ocean pests had been destroyed." The announcement adds that the list includes no officers commanding Austrian submarines, of which a number had been destroyed, and does not exhaust the list of German submarines put out of action. The majority of the officers named have been killed, it points out, while some are prisoners of war and a few are interned in neutral countries where they took refuge.

The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns on reliable authority that the step taken in issuing the list is the outcome of the conclusion that the authors of some of the most outstanding crimes, committed by German submarines, should be made known to the world, together with the fate that has overtaken them. The admiralty takes careful note of such men, and special endeavors are made to bring their active careers to a swift end. The list published makes the efficiency of these endeavors sufficiently clear, but there are still some men who have as yet escaped retribution, including Max Valentiner, who is responsible for the barbarous sinking, among others, of the Norwegian vessel Magda, the Spanish vessel Pena Castillo, the Italian vessel Ancona and the British vessel Pefia; Wilhelm Werner, who excels in sinking hospital ships; and Freiherr von Forstner, who sank the British steamers Falaba and Aquila in circumstances of the utmost brutality.

It is stated that several of those who have escaped retribution have found refuge in shore appointments from the British Navy's unceasing watch.

LANCASHIRE CITIES HONOR THE PREMIER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Prime Minister, Mr. D. Lloyd George, has arranged to visit Lancashire next week and will receive in succession the freedom of Manchester, Salford, and Blackpool. The Manchester ceremony is fixed for Thursday next, and Mr. Lloyd George is expected to make an important speech, including a review of the whole war situation.

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STEFANSSON IS COMING SOUTH

Well-Known Arctic Explorer, After Expedition Lasting Five and a Half Years, on Way to Ottawa and New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

FORT SELKIRK, B. C.—Vilhjalmar Stefansson, returning from a 5½-year expedition in the Arctic is now going to Esquimalt, on account of his connection with the navy. Later he goes to Ottawa to make his report to the Canadian Government and then New York.

In the course of an interview, Stefansson said: "Owing to the loss of the ship Karluk, resulting in the breaking up of the party, the trip took five years instead of three. I consider the expedition a success having, in spite of the loss of most of the party, carried on an exploration of the ocean west of Parry Islands, taking ocean depths and observations on currents and ice conditions, thus fulfilling the basic purpose of the expedition."

"I thoroughly explored the northern part of the Parry group of islands, discovering three additions to the group, one larger than Ireland. Also proved that the supposed Finlay Island is made up of four small islands, separated 60 miles, and successfully carried out the geographic, meteorological and ethnological work planned."

"I have demonstrated that civilized man can live on the products of the Arctic, having, on one occasion, been two years away from supply ship, living as an Eskimo. I also made important discoveries of coal on the Parry group. Details of the expedition's results cannot be given out until reported at Ottawa."

The Canadian Arctic expedition set out to explore unknown regions of the Beaufort Sea country. Various handicaps and vicissitudes overtook a section of the party in 1914, including the crushing of the vessel Karluk. Stefansson, nothing daunted, proceeded on foot over the ice to the region he originally set out to discover, and, in 1915, returned to Patrick Island. During 1916 he was reinforced with supplies and men by a party transported to Cape James Murray by the ship Polar Bear. Stefansson is a Canadian born and American-educated Scandinavian who, under the auspices of Harvard University, first carried on explorations in the Arctic region in an archaeological survey of Iceland. Later, for the same university and for Toronto University, he studied the Eskimo of the Mackenzie delta region. In 1908 he began to have official relations with the Canadian Government, in the rôle of explorer; and as such from that time to this has done much to open up new territory in British America and report upon its people.

VON HERTLING AND PRUSSIAN REFORMS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—In the course of his address to the constitution committee of the Prussian Upper House, part of which has already been reported in The Christian Science Monitor, Count von Hertling, the German Chancellor, remarked that every suspicion that an attempt was being made to delay the measure would nurture agitation and lead to serious convulsions and declared that any successor of his would have to take up the same task, with the only difference that he would have to carry it through under relatively more unfavorable conditions.

"Gentlemen," he concluded, "this bill can be provided with such safeguards as to prevent a too far-reaching radicalization of our political life. It is, however, questionable whether it will still be possible later. All these reflections I wish to commend to your most serious consideration."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT WARNS AGAINST ANY FORM OF COMPROMISE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The outstanding feature of New York City's celebration of Lafayette-Marne Day was the speech delivered by Theodore Roosevelt, at the City Hall exercises, in which he said that the United States could pay her debt to France and her allies only by the assumption of the heaviest burden in the war, and the determination to prosecute it, no matter at what cost, until there has been won no peace but the peace of overwhelming victory.

A league of nations, he said, would be futile as an assurance of peace if Germany and Austria, Turkey and Russia were admitted. He could support no such league.

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VIGOROUS DUTCH PROTEST TO BERLIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

THE HAGUE, Holland (Friday)—It is officially stated that the Dutch Minister at Berlin has been instructed to lodge a vigorous protest against the "merciless action" of a German submarine in shelling a Dutch trawler off Krommenie, on the coast of Holland, on July 7 and to demand compensation.

THE HAGUE, Holland (Friday)—The Dutch Minister at Berlin, who has been instructed to protest against the destruction by German submarines of vessels within what is designated as the barred zone, and against the sinking of seven Dutch fishing vessels on Aug. 24, also has instructions to protest against the fact that the skippers of the fishing vessels were forced to sign a declaration, the contents of which were unknown to them.

He also will make a request for the goods taken from the fishing vessels.

ANOTHER GERMAN DRIVE FOR PEACE

In Various Diplomatic Quarters It Is Known That Proposals Are to Be Made at Forthcoming Geneva Prisoner Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In various diplomatic quarters it is known that at the forthcoming prisoner conference at Geneva, Switzerland, under United States and German representatives, Germany will make peace proposals. This information is being given out by Roman Catholic prelates. The movement is no surprise to officials who have known of the workings and operations of the Vatican peace propaganda in Switzerland.

The war prisoner conference about to take place in Geneva is the first incident since the United States entered the war wherein United States and German officials have come into contact at a peaceful meeting. So far as may be observed, the United States delegates have no information concerning the plans of the Roman Catholic propagandists and the German delegates, and if such proposals are made they will be in the nature of a surprise.

It may be said in behalf of the Roman Catholic prelates in the United States that, so far as officials know, these men have no knowledge at this time of the immediate plans of the peace propagandists of the Vatican, whose headquarters are in Switzerland. Information concerning what the German delegates purpose to do is being quietly given out in Switzerland and Holland. The information is intended to prepare the people in neutral countries for the peace offensive and to act also as a fever in the United States.

A few weeks ago The Christian Science Monitor published an exposure of the Switzerland propagandist peace plan. At that time the information available was that the Vatican's purpose was to save Germany from destruction, and the method of bringing about a discussion of peace was not then determined upon, but was at that time an open question, to be left largely to chance. In a word, the first feasible opportunity was to be taken advantage of. This first opportunity is presented in the prisoner conference.

The Vatican propagandists know, of course, that the delegates from the United States will have no authority to discuss any matter save the immediate business which takes them to Geneva, namely the exchange of prisoners. This limitation of function will make no difference with the plans of the propagandists. The only consideration with them is the opportunity to talk to a few citizens of the United States who will be in a position to bear a message home.

The activity of the Vatican to bring about peace before Germany is finally vanquished is increasing. As has also been told before in this paper, the plans of the workers in Switzerland include even the securing of consent in the United States for the presence of the Pope at the peace conference. This it is known, can never come to pass, for the reason that one of the conditions of the entrance of Italy into the war was the exclusion of the Pope or his representative from the peace conference.

Peace by Victory Only

Theodore Roosevelt Warns Against Any Form of Compromise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The outstanding feature of New York City's celebration of Lafayette-Marne Day was the speech delivered by Theodore Roosevelt, at the City Hall exercises, in which he said that the United States could pay her debt to France and her allies only by the assumption of the heaviest burden in the war, and the determination to prosecute it, no matter at what cost, until there has been won no peace but the peace of overwhelming victory.

A league of nations, he said, would be futile as an assurance of peace if Germany and Austria, Turkey and Russia were admitted. He could support no such league.

AID OF AUSTRIA VITAL TO GERMANY

Professor Masaryk Declares the Early Dismemberment of the Dual Monarchy Must Be Brought About to Hasten End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Recognition of Tschcho-Slovak independence is a declaration of a clear and precise political and military program for the world war, said Prof. T. G. Masaryk, president of the Tschcho-Slovak National Council, which has just been recognized by the United States as a de facto government, to this bureau on Friday.

Professor Masaryk made it clear that this recognition meant that the United States and its allies now realize the great fact that there can be no real victory for them in this war unless it brings about the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary. There were many minor features involved in the recognition, he declared, but depriving Germany of the support of the Austro-Hungarian Empire was the most vitally important of all.

Professor Masaryk's statement followed others given to this bureau this week by Charles Pergler, delegate of the Tschcho-Slovak National Council to the United States and Canada, and by Capt. Ferdinand Pizecky, of the Tschcho-Slovak Army. Both emphasized the far-reaching significance of the Tschcho-Slovak recognition. Mr. Pergler, it will be remembered, said that recognition by the United States demonstrated practically what was meant by the fundamentals enunciated in the war platform of the United States. Captain Pizecky warned against Masaryk propaganda for a separate peace.

Professor Masaryk said that recognition of the real state of affairs meant recognition also of the fact that the war would not be won for the Allies unless Bohemia were freed.

"It may be," he continued, "that stating the fact in this way seems a bit sharp and blunt, but I am convinced that this is the truth. The importance of that truth is emphasized by the geographical position of Bohemia, which is the most western wedge toward Germany."

"Now, the Germans, especially the Pan-Germans, are our worst enemies. Every one sees how they are fighting against us, and how they have always fought against us. You may remember what Bismarck said about the peculiar position of Bohemia: 'The master of Bohemia is the master of Europe.'"

"I would not put the matter just in that way, but the idea is right. If Bohemia falls, all the small nations in Central Europe will be at the mercy of Germany. A free Bohemia means the stopping of the German push toward the east."

"And so the recognition of Bohemia means the recognition of this historical fact, that the Allies realize that there can be no victory without dismemberment of Austria-Hungary; none at all. Germany must not be allowed to retain Austria-Hungary intact, for she would then have the 50,000,000 of Austria-Hungary at her disposal, and the Balkans and Turkey. Of course, an independent Bohemia means and implies an independent Poland and the independence of the south Slavs. All the small nations east of Germany must be independent, and the achievement of that independence will be the real victory in this war."

"For in the west, Germany would give up Belgium and even Alsace-Lorraine, at least for the moment, if she could get the eastern nations and Russia; she would then control those nations and finish with the west as soon as she could be better prepared than she is now."

Declaring that there were many other points which might be discussed in connection with the recognition, Professor Masaryk said with strong emphasis that the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary was the most important feature of all, he concluded:

"The recognition of our independence constitutes a clear and precise political and military program for this world war."

Professor Masaryk was among the guests at the city's celebration of Lafayette-Marne Day and is to spend Saturday in Stamford, Conn.

Dr. Gira Thanks United States
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A dispatch to the State Department from Vladivostok says Dr. Gira of the Tschcho-Slovak National Council has presented to the American authorities in Vladivostok a formal letter of thanks to the United States for sympathy and assistance given his people. He particularly thanked the American Red Cross for winter clothing, supplies and other assistance.

VACCINATION PLAN MEETS OPPOSITION
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
VANCOUVER, B. C.—A great outcry has been raised in this city against the order issued by the School Board that all children entering the schools for the fall term, for the first time, should be vaccinated. The Trades and Labor Council has gone on record as opposed to the practice of compulsory vaccination of school children. In reply to public clamor members of the School Board claim that they are merely carrying out a provincial statute.

BREWERIES TO CLOSE ON DECEMBER 1

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Brewing operations of all kinds will cease on Dec. 1, the Food Administration announced on Friday after a conference with the President and representatives of the Fuel, Food and Railroad Administrations and the War Industries Board. The Food Administration has been directed to issue necessary regulations to attain this end.

The four determining factors which caused this decision were: Needs of war industries for whole fuel supply; the drought which has affected the available supply of feeding stuff for next year; the strain placed upon transportation by the brewing interests, and the shortage of labor caused by the enlargement of the army.

MR. GOMPERS AND LABOR'S WAR AIMS

Mr. Henderson at Trade Union Congress Disagrees With the American Views of Keeping Unions Free From Politics

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DERBY, England (Friday)—A ready response of the delegates to the Trade Union Congress to the appeal to patriotism was illustrated again yesterday, when the replies of Sir Douglas Haig, Admiral Beatty and Lord Weir to the congress' congratulations were heartily cheered.

As already cabled, the morning was chiefly occupied with speeches from fraternal delegates. William Bowen, president of the International Bricklayers Union, who spoke first, assured the congressmen that the men, women and children of America were in the war to a successful finish, and nothing would turn them aside from their purpose of destroying militarism. Like Mr. Gompers after him, he touched on a question with which the congress was shortly to deal, when he explained that the trade union movement in the United States was opposed to the intrusion of extraneous matters into union affairs, and all efforts to form political parties of organized workers in America had subsided.

Samuel Gompers, who made a long and avowedly wary speech, was warmly received. Adapting the men of the North's famous message to Abraham Lincoln, he proclaimed, "America says to Great Britain, France, Italy, and her other allies, 'We are coming, men of democracy,' a million men strong," and he quoted President Wilson's question, "Why stop at 5,000,000?"

There was now an entire agreement between the government of the United States and the labor movement. Mr. Gompers continued, and he contrasted this with his own previous attitude when, as he remarked, he had not always been in accord with the governments either in the United States or in Great Britain, the country of his birth.

In this world crisis, he continued, the movement he represented has stood unwaveringly for international peace, but how, he asked, could many of them believe in international peace, when the ruthless marauder set his hordes on the peace-loving peoples, aimed at the destruction of democracy and freedom, and aspired to world domination.

How anyone could continue any longer to entertain thoughts and ideals of international peace while this was going on, was beyond his ken. Labor was in this war not because of love of war. Men in uniform in Great Britain and France were not representatives of militarism. He hated the thought of killing, but unless they defended their wives and children and ideals and the democracy for which their forefathers had dared to suffer, they would be unworthy of their great heritage. He would not prolong the war one minute longer than was necessary to achieve the aims of the democracies of the world, but he would be unwilling to shorten it by one hour, if it meant that the militaristic machines were to be continued as they were now, and to bring them, within the next decade, into another war.

J. H. Kennedy, speaking for the Canadian Trades and Labor Council, echoed Mr. Gompers' statement.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, speaking for the British Labor Party, plunged at once into the question of the separation of labor and capital.

(Continued on page five, column seven)

WOMEN DESIRE TO SIT IN PARLIAMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The National conference of women, under the auspices of the labor party, is to be held at Caxton Hall on Oct. 15 and 16. The first resolution to be submitted will demand that the Government should immediately pass a bill enabling women to be elected to the House of Commons, that further legislation admitting women to the professions, from which they are at present excluded, should be passed, and that the Representation-of-People Act should be amended so as to give votes on short residential qualification to all men and women of 21 or over.

HAM HAS FALLEN AND CHAUNY HAS BEEN OCCUPIED

Western End of Chemin des Dames Is Being Enveloped—British Close in on Douai, Cambrai and St. Quentin

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

The German generals are beginning to talk, and this is a bad sign in itself, so far as they are concerned. First of all there is General von Linsingen, commandant of the Province of Brandenburg, in which province is Berlin. It appears that though the Allies are still a very long way from Berlin, it has been found necessary to put Berlin and the province into a state of siege, which does not look as if things were as happy as they might be in Berlin. Von Linsingen's decree in a measure lets the cat out of the bag. It is evident that the High Command is disturbed by the criticism in the streets. The High Command calls it frivolous, malevolent, or even traitorous gossip, but it is to be suspected that it is criticism of the General Staff, for von Linsingen explains that this gossip casts doubt upon Germany's power of economic resistance, and worse still, on the wonderful achievement of the German troops who are victoriously withstanding the enemy. The victorious stand against the enemy is quite a new phase of the dinner in Paris and breakfast in London program, whilst the victorious resistance does not seem to be particularly in consonance with the retreat to the Hindenburg line. However, if people will talk, the only thing, in Germany, is to suppress the talk, and so, according to Die Volks Zeitung of Köln, the Brandenburg decree has been made operative in Breslau and other great cities.

Simultaneously Field Marshal von Hindenburg has issued a proclamation to the people declaring that in addition to the armed offensive the Allies are conducting an offensive by printed matter containing the most insane rumors, the papers being distributed in the neutral countries, from which they find their way into Germany. He, therefore, warns the people against paying any attention to an enemy which uses such means as scraps of paper to sow dissensions between Germans themselves and their allies. The words scraps of paper are certainly unfortunate ones for a German general to use, and, as for the offensive by propaganda, it is really somewhat amusing to hear a German objecting to that.

Simultaneously with this, von Hindenburg and von Ludendorff have been interviewed by Vienna newspapers. But all that von Ludendorff has to say is that the Germans may be thankful that the war is being fought out in France and not in Germany.

The Retreat From the Vesle

For some time past attention has been drawn in these columns to the steady pressure exerted by General Mangin's army across the plateau of Juvigny. The first effects of this may be studied in the sudden retreat of the Germans from the line of the Vesle. As has been pointed out, the gradual boring into the German front north of Soissons has been steadily outflanking the positions of von Ludendorff along the Vesle, the Aisne, and the Chemin des Dames, all of which lie in three lines, one behind the other. The first of these to give way, under the outflanking movement, has necessarily been the line along the Vesle. The troops here have now been withdrawn to the Aisne, and if the boring process on the flank is continued successfully, the next retirement will be from the Aisne to the Chemin des Dames, and after that from the Chemin des Dames to a line resting with its right on Laon. As it is, the advance of General Mangin's and General Humbert's armies, the one north of Soissons, the other north of Noyon, is steadily imperiling the whole system of German defenses to the east. The pressure is becoming peculiarly heavy on the town of Ham and on the railway junction at Tergnier, and these are about all the redoubts of any importance standing between General Mangin or General Humbert and the old Hindenburg line. Indeed, as a matter of fact, the junction at Tergnier is an integral part of the Hindenburg line, and was successfully held by the Germans during the whole of the fighting last year for that line.

Closing on La Fère and Laon

Indeed Tergnier promises soon to be forced to lower its flag. The rapid French advance of the last 48 hours has brought General Humbert within rather more than a couple of miles of it. This means that it is under the fire of the French guns and that the whole railway system connecting La Fère with St. Quentin has, owing to this, been dislocated. As the French communiqué expressly insists, nothing has been able to stop the vigor of the advance of General Humbert and General Mangin. Ham has fallen; Chauny has been occupied. The French line, which, a week ago, was close to Noyon, is now nearer, considerably, to La Fère than to Noyon, whilst General Mangin has left Soissons far in his rear as he is pushing forward to Laon. One of the most interesting phases of the whole of Marshal Foch's strategy has been

manifested here. Anybody who will take a map will see that the Chemin des Dames stretches, roughly speaking, from Craonne on the east, through Courtecon, to Allemant on the west. Now it has been the obvious object of Marshal Foch to outflank this line, and he is succeeding in this hour by hour. On Friday morning General Mangin's men were in the outskirts of Vauxaillon and in the village of Laffaux. Now Laffaux is only a mile and a half south west of Allemant, while Vauxaillon is a bare two miles north west. From Vauxaillon the line goes further north to Landricourt, four and a half miles north west of Allemant, so that it will be seen that the western end of the Chemin des Dames is being enveloped, and with the envelopment of this there must follow a withdrawal from the Aisne and from the Chemin des Dames.

The Advance on Douai, Cambrai, and St. Quentin

Meantime the British advance over a far greater length of ground is steadily closing on Douai, Cambrai, and St. Quentin. Any person who will draw a line on a map through Arras, Bapaume, Péronne, Nesle, and Noyon to Soissons, and then compare this with the present position of the line, as given in yesterday's communiqués, will see that already a great tract of country has been left behind those positions for which the Allies were struggling so desperately only a week ago. Then if they will draw a second line from just west of Amiens through Montdidier and Lassigny, to Ribécourt and Soissons, they will see how tremendous the advance has been since the present drive commenced. The chief English advance of yesterday was in the direction of the junction at Marcoing, which must by this time be under the fire of the British guns, to the great detriment of the German communications. Next to this is the advance to Foreste, which has brought Sir Douglas Haig within eight miles of St. Quentin. And yet all this is what von Hindenburg calls a successful resistance to the Allies.

But once more, the important factor is that von Hindenburg has been forced to employ his reserves as rearwards for a retreat, an employment of them which everybody knows is detrimental alike to their morale and to their usefulness. Struggle as von Hindenburg may, he cannot break away from the grip Foch has taken of him. It is, indeed, quite clear that the Marshal was not exaggerating when he insisted that the pursuit would be remorseless.

COMMUNIQUÉS

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The German official report made public today says:

"Enemy reconnoitering detachments, which were feeling their way forward between Ypres and La Bassée, and which broke forward north of Lens under strong outbursts of fire, were repulsed. During the evening Hessian troops drove back several enemy attacks between Ploegsteert and Armentières. In these operations they made more than 100 prisoners. There was a successful thrust into British trenches near Hulluch.

"In front of our new positions vigorous infantry engagement developed on the Bapaume-Cambrai road, at the Havincourt wood on the heights of the Tortille sector. Strong attacks which the enemy carried out from the Neuville-Manancourt-Moislains line were repulsed."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Friday)—Sir Douglas Haig's communiqué tonight says:

"On the southern battle front our

Bois d'Havrincourt
Metz-en-Couture
Equeaucourt
Nurlu
Liermont
Longuevillers
Thieuloy-Bocay
Péronne
Vraignes
Menchy-Lagache
St. Quentin

Diagram illustrates Sir Douglas Haig's report of the British progress north and south of Péronne. Towns occupied by the Germans appear in heavy type.

progress continues in close touch with the French on the right.

"South of Péronne, we are already seven miles east of the Somme River and are advancing along a general line through Monchy-Lagache, Vraignes and Tincourt, all of which were captured today.

"The resistance of the enemy's covering troops was rapidly overcome and a number of prisoners were taken.

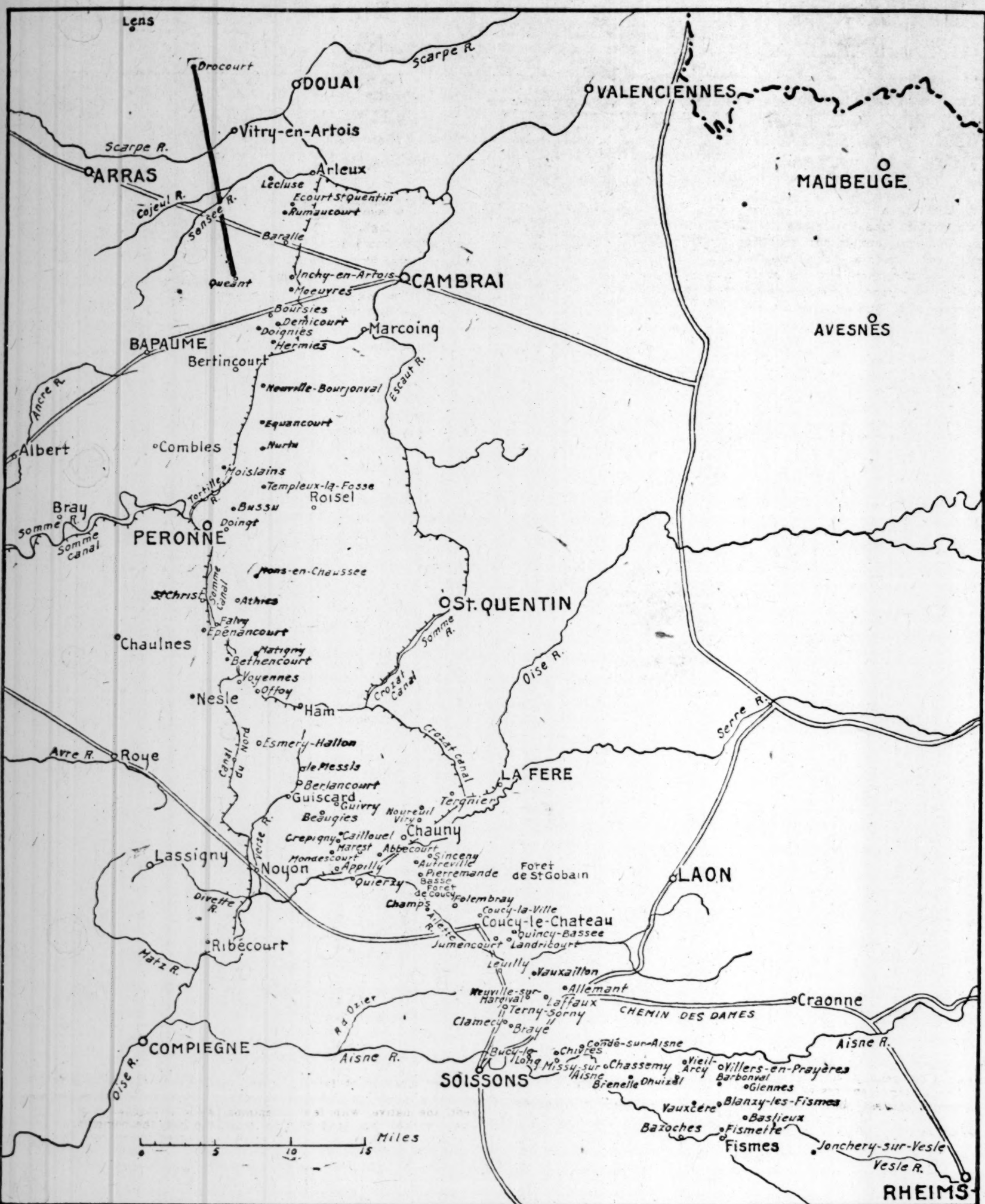
"South of the Cologne River, on the high ground about Nurlu, the enemy stubbornly contested our advance.

"Around Nurlu and Equeaucourt-Stalley to the north there was sharp fighting. Both villages were captured. "Pressing beyond this line we captured Longuevillers and Liermont and are approaching Metz-en-Couture and the southern portions of Bois d'Havrincourt.

"A number of prisoners were taken. "North of the La Bassée canal, west of La Bassée and east of Bachtmaur there was local fighting. A few prisoners were taken.

"Opposite Erguincourt and south-west of Ypres our line advanced slightly."

LONDON, England (Friday)—The British War Office issued a statement today, which reads as follows: "Yesterday our troops forced crossings of the Somme south of Péronne in the face of the vigorous resistance of the enemy's rearwards on the east bank of the river. The villages of St. Christ-Briest and Le Mes-



The battlefront in France

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Sir Douglas Haig, having forced crossings of the Somme south of Péronne, has carried his lines still farther forward in the direction of St. Quentin, simultaneously with the advance of General Humbert, further south, beyond Ham and Chauny and the successful movement of General Mangin between the Ailette and the Aisne, which is apparently aimed at outflanking the Chemin des Dames. This last movement has so far resulted in the capture of Vauxaillon, in addition to other positions of importance.

mill-Bruntel were captured, with a number of prisoners, and our troops pressing forward astride the Amiens-St. Quentin road, have reached Athies and Mons-en-Chaussées.

"East of Péronne, we have taken Doult and have made important progress on the high ground between Péronne and Nurlu. We hold Bussy and are close to Templeux-la-Fosse, Nurlu and Equeaucourt. Sharp fighting took place last night on this line.

"On the Lys front, ground was gained by our troops during the night near La Bassée and an attack upon one of our new posts in this locality was successfully beaten off.

"As the result of their continued progress yesterday and last night our troops are established in portions of

the old German front line east of Neuve Chapelle, and the old British front line in the Fauquissart sector is again held by us.

"By successful attacks carried out yesterday evening, English troops advanced in the line northwest of Armentières, capturing several prisoners."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PARIS, France (Friday)—In its statement tonight the French War Office says:

"Along the whole front between the Somme and the Aisne our push has not been stopped in spite of German efforts, especially north of the Ailette River.

"We have captured Ham and Chauny.

"East of the Canal du Nord we have carried the whole front forward on a line through Lanchy, Foreste, Villers St. Christophe, Estouilly, Brouchy, Villerselle, Ugné le Gay, Viry and Noureuil.

"Since yesterday we have progressed in some places more than 10 kilometers.

"We occupied Basée Forest de Coucy as far as Petit-Baris. The Germans were forced to abandon considerable matériel and munition dumps in the forest.

"Further to the right we are holding the borders of Fresnes and Quincy-Basée and the western borders of Vauxaillon, Moisy Farm and Laffaux.

"We have reoccupied our old trenches on the whole front north of the Aisne.

"South of the Aisne the American forces have made new progress in the region of Villers-en-Prayeres and Reuillon.

"Eastern theater: There has been artillery fighting and reconnaissances today along the whole front westward of the Vardar.

"At the Cerna bend, an enemy surprise attack was repulsed.

"In the Vardar Valley English and French aviators bombed enemy organizations."

PARIS, France (Friday)—The French War Office today issued the following statement:

"In the course of the night we continued to advance on the entire front between the Somme and the Vesle. Our troops continued to cross the Somme in the region of Equeaucourt, and further south pushed forward at

- Lanchy
- Foreste
- Villers St. Christophe
- Estouilly
- Ham
- Brouchy
- Villerselle
- Ugné le Gay
- Noureuil
- Viry
- Chauny
- Basée Forest de Coucy
- Fresnes
- Quincy-Basée
- Vauxaillon
- Laffaux
- Villers-en-Prayeres

Latest villages captured in the great French push between the Somme and the Aisne are shown in the diagram.

several points as far as the road from Ham to Péronne. South of Ham the French occupied Le Plessis-Patte-d'Oie and Berlandcourt and passed beyond Guivry, Catiloul-Crepigny and Abbecourt.

"North of the Ailette we attained the approaches to Sinceny and the plateau north of Landricourt. South of the Ailette we are along the Vauxaillon ravine.

"On the Vesle front, the Americans carried their lines as far as the outskirts of Villers-en-Prayeres and occupied Glennes."

ROME, Italy (Friday)—The following statement was issued from the Italian War Office today:

"Along the mountainous front, our artillery yesterday effectively shelled the enemy's front lines and rear areas. In the Concalaghi, Posina and the Asa Valley, our patrols engaged enemy exploring parties and drove them back.

"North of Monferera an attempt to raid our advanced lines was arrested by our garrison which afterwards, by a counter-attack, put the enemy to flight with losses.

"On the lower Piave, enemy scouts attempting to cross the river in small boats were driven back by rifle fire."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau VIENNA, Austria (Friday)—The Austrian War Office issued a statement tonight. It says:

"South of Tonale Pass, Italian pa-

trois attacked today but we beat off the attackers."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's communiqué for Sept. 5 reads as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, Sept. 5.—Section A: Our troops, continuing their advance in cooperation with the French, have crossed the plateau north of the Vesle and have reached the crest of the slopes leading to the valley of the Aisne. There is nothing of importance to report from the other sectors occupied by our troops."

Marshall Foch's Message

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PARIS, France (Friday)—Paris Municipal Council, having sent a congratulatory message to Marshal Foch,

WAR REPORTS AND COMMENTS

Enormous Losses Attend the German Retirement in the North of France—Severe Reverse for von Lettow in East Africa

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Friday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that since Aug. 1 the British have taken approximately 70,000 prisoners, while the French and Americans are believed to have captured about 40,000. A feature of the recent operations has been the lightness of the British casualties, which may be said not greatly to exceed the number of prisoners taken. To a certain extent this may be attributed to the temporarily lowering of the German Army's fighting value as a result of being over-driven, also to disorganization due to the large scale retreat under heavy pressure.

Generally speaking, the German High Command may so far be said to have kept the situation in hand, though it has made demands on the troops which cannot be continued indefinitely without grave risk. The withdrawal, even if hasty, has been carried out fairly methodically, although with enormous material losses.

In East Africa, von Lettow has had the severest reverse for a long time. His total force is now believed to be less than 200 whites and 2000 Askaris.

In Albania, the Italians are now back on the Malakstra ridge, which

commands Valona harbor. When the Italians launched their offensive on this line it was not intended to exploit it as far as they did, but so successful was the first advance that it was decided to carry on. The original objective was merely the occupation of the Malakstra ridge, which they now hold.

British Aviation Communiqué

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Friday)—Sir Douglas Haig's official aviation communiqué tonight says:

"Yesterday there were large formations of airplanes on the German side of the line especially in the Cambrai region.

"Twenty-three German planes were destroyed, 14 driven down out of control and three balloons shot down in flames.

"Sixteen of ours are missing. "Twenty-one tons of bombs were dropped. There was no night flying."

German Leaders Interviewed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Following the German Crown Prince, Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff have given interviews to Austro-Hungarian press representatives.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Vienna newspapers received here continue to print interviews with von Hindenburg and von Ludendorff, the latest appearing in the Neues Wiener Journal and Ad Est.

"The war has now been concentrated upon French territory," von Ludendorff is quoted as saying, "and so the enormous utilization of troops and matériel has assumed proportions which have thrown everything hitherto accomplished in the shade. We thus far have stood the bitter struggle honorably and are confident that we will continue to do so."

"We may all be thankful that the war in the forms it has assumed has on the whole been spared us in our home territory. The armies of the Central Powers are safeguarding their homes."

Turning to the situation in Italy von Hindenburg said:

"The fact that the Austrian offensive on the Piave was not carried out must not be taken too tragically.

"It certainly was not for lack of courage, for the troops fought splendidly. The reason must be sought in the flooding of the Piave."

He said he looked with confidence to Albania and Macedonia, "while in Palestine the English had not succeeded with numerous bloody attacks in shaking the resistance of the Turks." He also referred to the British expeditions in Persia and on the Murman coast, and then said:

"The decisive battle for the Central Powers, however, is taking place on the western front where the Central Powers are standing shoulder to shoulder in a defensive battle.

"It is true we are suffering grievously from the war but we shall emerge stronger from it. We shall return home after the glorious battle to assured peaceful labor and then pluck the fruits of our fight."

"To this end the watchword is 'Perseverance.' We may look serenely into the future."

That American assistance will be a decisive factor in the war is a vain hope on the part of the Entente, according to General von Ludendorff, in a statement to the Vienna newspapers.

Von Ludendorff, however, admitted that the Americans were rendering no inconsiderable assistance to the Allies both in men and matériel.

"The French have always lived upon hopes," said von Ludendorff. "First it was hopes of Russia; now it is hopes of America. We settled with the Russian steam roller; we shall settle with the Americans. Our will to victory remains unbroken; we shall break the enemy's will to annihilate."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Friday)—Sir Joseph Cook, the Australian Minister of the Navy, received yesterday the freedom of the borough of Newcastle. In acknowledging the honor, Sir Joseph made a strong speech denouncing pacifism.

SIR JOSEPH COOK HONORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—The Michigan Supreme Court has declared unconstitutional the proposed amendment to the constitution legalizing the sale of beer and light wines and has ordered the Secretary of State to keep the question of the ballots in November. Michigan will therefore stay dry and the leaders of the temperance forces claim that the recent primaries insured the election of a state legislature which will immediately and almost unanimously ratify the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution.

In an opinion written by Chief Justice Ostrander, the contention of the Michigan Anti-Saloon League that the wet amendment was incorrectly drawn was upheld. The state constitution provides that the full text of all amendments shall be printed therein.

The petitions of the wets, which were submitted by the Michigan Hotel Keepers' Association, attempted to reenact by reference the Warner-Cramton Act, repealed by the Legislature of 1917. The text of this act, under which saloons operated in Michigan previously to May 1, this year, was not included in the amendment.

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Oriental RUGS

Moderately Priced

All the better grades, excellent designs in colors to harmonize with almost any decorations.

ORIENTAL RUGS for large and small rooms in the following approximate sizes: 8x10 size—\$125, \$145 to \$225; 9x12 size—\$145, \$175, \$195 to \$345; 10x13 size—\$245, \$295; 12x15 size—\$295, \$345.

SMALL ORIENTAL RUGS

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INDIA DRUGGETS Importing enables us to sell them at moderate prices.

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3 PAIRS IN A BOX

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Sole Boston Agents

TALBOT CO. 395-403 Washington Street

TEACHER

of Gregg shorthand wanted for large Private School in Boston. Excellent opportunity. State experience and salary wanted. Address S 46, Monitor Office, Boston, Mass.

has received a reply from the Generalissimo declaring that the German onrush which placed Amiens and Paris in danger has been broken and the pursuit of the enemy will continue implacably.

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that stand in favor, 14.

Number that stand against, 0.

Number that have yet to vote, 34.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 22.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.

VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.

KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.

NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.

MARYLAND—Feb. 13.

MONTANA—Feb. 19.

TEXAS—March 4.

DELAWARE—March 18.

SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.

MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.

ARIZONA—May 24.

GEORGIA—June 26.

LOUISIANA—Aug. 8.

BEER SALE PROPOSAL ILLEGAL

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SIR JOSEPH COOK HONORED

EFFECT OF SHIPPING
LOSSES UPON SPAIN

Over 100 German and Austrian
Ships Lying Interned in Span-
ish Ports — Argentina Pro-
poses the Purchase of Vessels

The Christian Science Monitor special
Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—In many ways the
features of the Spanish ship-
ping problem, intensely serious as it
is, are being brought home to the
people at the time of the war.
It is no longer a matter of
academic and political talk; but will
soon be a question of the most se-
rious shortage of the necessities of
life, and the people will feel it much
in the coming winter. At the begin-
ning of the summer, there was a
governmental decision to nationalize
the shipping, and, since then, the Ger-
mans have sunk two of the principal
ships thus nationalized, whilst a large
number of others, still in the service
of private owners, have been sent to
the bottom by German torpedoes. As
little as possible being said about the
shipwrecking circumstance by either side,
each loss has meant a diminution
of Spain's supply service, and the
allies, who alone can lend any sub-
stantial assistance to Spain in en-
abling her to feed herself and obtain
her raw materials, can give her no
more support than the large measure
they already afford her.

Now in the summer, when food from
Spain is plentiful, and when
food is comparatively little needed, the
difficult circumstances of the time may
pass almost unnoticed. It is almost
forgotten now that during last winter
there were bread riots of a serious
character in many large cities in
Spain, from the Catalonian North
down to Murcia and Malaga in the
South, and that in Madrid, Barcelona,
Bilbao, and other places, the food
shortage was such that the women,
finding their husbands babbled of pol-
itics and talked of strikes while their
tables and cupboards were bare, left
their homes and stormed the stores
and shops and the railway and other
ways that brought food supplies,
initiating a women's movement of a
highly practical and effective kind,
such as had never before been known
in Spain. It is also hardly remem-
bered, especially as Spain is now en-
joying the blessings of the summer,
that last winter Madrid was darker
than ever before, and that, upon occa-
sion, even theaters had to shut down.
But the winter will soon be coming on,
and in the meantime there is an omi-
nous sign in the fact that hardly a day
goes by but the now familiar headline
is seen in the newspapers, "The Econ-
omic Crisis in Spain."

Again there has been a most serious
dispute, happily just settled, between
the miners of Penarroya and the col-
liery proprietors, and a number of
circumstances have tended to limit
the coal output during the summer
months and hinder the storing of re-
serves. Two years ago, when war cir-
cumstances were first beginning to
press hard on Spain and she sought
commercial agreements with any
country that could give her coal, she
reckoned up the quantities that lay
beneath the surface in her own coun-
try and rightly judged that there was
enough there for her own needs and
to enable her in a short time to es-
tablish a sound export trade. It was
declared that this would be done in a
year or two. But the Spaniards con-
sider it much easier to import coal
from England and would prefer to go
on in that way. Progress is still
being made with the development of
the Spanish coalfields, but not nearly
enough to come within thinking dis-
tance of the solution of the problem.

Therefore coal must come from
England, or there are sad times for
Spain in the wintry future.

And, of course, it all amounts in the
end to the simple but overwhelmingly
important question of shipping. A pro-
portion of Spain would still try to
effect to overlook the fact that the
surface of the earth consists of land
and water, that Spain is peculiarly sit-
uated, and needs shipping as much
as almost any country, her peninsula
being in these times, for all practical
purposes, an island, and that, in the
past, all the glory and success she
has enjoyed have originated in her
shipping. It is becoming generally
appreciated, however, that this pre-
tended indifference cannot continue,
and that if the war is to last much
longer, the shipping problem itself
will control entirely the foreign pol-
icy of Spain, and force it into new
routes. Perhaps this is the most for-
midable of all the potentialities of the
Spanish situation; it comprises a fac-
tor that works to a certain issue.
Nothing can stop it.

A Spanish ship, duly nationalized,
the *Ramon de Larrazaga*, a vessel of
2000 tons was bringing home a cargo
of much-needed petroleum from New
York, and a German torpedo sank her.
Spain could spare neither the ship nor
the petroleum. It is reported here
that the United States has agreed to
allow the quantity of petroleum thus
lost to be replaced by a further pur-
chase. But other ships are sunk, and
the evidence is detailed, positive, and
that German agents in Spanish
ports are directing much of this sink-
ing. The commander of the U.S.S.
the submarine recently interned at San-
tander, has himself been taking a hand
in this business; but public protests
have been so violent, and foreign
warnings so pertinent, that this officer
has now been removed from the coast
to the internment station at Alcala de
Henares.

Furthermore, it is urged that once
more a ministerial crisis is impend-
ing, that difficulties as to foreign pol-
icy have arisen, and that a serious
split is developing. It is certain that
a section of the Cabinet feels that the
force of Spanish neutrality has gone
on long enough, and that the sinking

of Spanish ships must stop or Spain
must fight. The day she begins to
fight, she becomes possessed of nearly
100 excellent Austrian and German
ships which are lying in her ports.
These ships in themselves constitute
a serious problem. The Allies are
making great sacrifices to assist
Spain and are devoting some of their
own precious shipping to the purpose.
At the same time, Spain permits the
Germans to sink her own ships, to
use the Spanish coasts to sink those
of the Allies, and in other ways to
facilitate the foul German schemes.
Yet her care for the old traditions of
neutrality is so fine and delicate that
not a ton of this German shipping
will she touch, while meanwhile, as is
well known, many of the German
ships are used as headquarters and
offices for German espionage. The
elementary question is now becom-
ing more and more acute as to
whether in the present state of world
shortage, it can possibly be justifiable
to allow so many big ships to be idle.
Above all, can it be justified by the
circumstances that exist?

The writer has provided himself
with a complete list of all these Ger-
man and Austrian ships, the ports in
which they are interned, and their
tonnage. It is interesting, therefore,
to reflect that in this time of acute
shortage, and when Spain seems likely
to suffer perhaps more than any, there
are 70 German and 23 Austrian ships
in Spanish ports. The total tonnage of
the former is 216,032 and of the latter
85,297. Some of them are big ships.
At Vigo there is the Goeben of 7316
tons which has had a more restful
time than the warship of the same
name, and there are two others there
of over 5000. At Barcelona there is
the *Brasilia* of 5855 tons and the
Dusseldorf of 5877 tons. At Las
Palmas there are as many as 15 Ger-
man ships interned, some of them
like the *Menes* (7057 tons) of great
capacity, and Germany has been doing
her utmost to blockade the islands
completely. Of the 23 Austrian ships
that are interned, the smallest is well
over 2000 tons, and some are over
5000, while there is the *Buda* at Vigo
which is 6300 tons. The fact of these
German and Austrian ships lying
snugly in Spanish ports, while the
German submarines outside are sink-
ing Spanish vessels, and a combined
ministry of all the Spanish statesmen
who have ever been Prime Ministers is
clinging desperately to Spanish neu-
trality, and has been devoting much
of its parliamentary time to passing a
new law to inflict imprisonment upon
any newspaper that breathed censure
on the German authors of these
crimes, constitutes a situation so
quixotic as surely neither Spain nor
any other country has ever produced
before in time of war, when many
strange things are possible. It is
inconceivable that the situation can
much longer remain as it is. Spain
has a choice to make, and this choice
may be connected with the well-
founded rumors of Cabinet difficulties.

At the same time this acute ship-
ping problem is felt in various other
directions, and there is more contra-
diction and peculiarity of situation
and circumstance. Spanish shipown-
ers in many cases are unwilling to
put their vessels to sea, knowing the
certain risks they run. But Spanish
shipbuilding is proceeding apace. The
first ship to be constructed in the new
Cadiz dockyards of Bilbao, the
Julita Cadagua, No. 1, was recently
launched. This ship is destined for
the coastal service. In the yards of
Baracaldo, another small vessel for
the same purpose has been launched,
and on the river Galindo the sailing
ship *Valandi y Beacoechea*, which be-
longs to Portuza, has been likewise
set afloat. There is about to be
launched from a Bilbao dockyard the
first concrete ship ever constructed
in Spain. Again at Pasajes there has
been launched the new steamship
Eulea, while at Santander there has
just been on her trials a new steam-
ship, the *Presen*, which indeed is no
new ship at all but is an old Spanish
warship, the *Nueva España*, which
has been acquired by the Bilbao ship-
owners, Señores Barandiaran and
Artaza.

At the same time it is interesting to
know that a new line has recently
been established between Spain and
Chile, and a fine vessel, the *Isla de
Panay*, has been devoted to it by the
Compañia Transatlantica. The initia-
tion of this service was made an oc-
casion of great ceremony on board the
ship at Cadiz, the alcalde and various
distinguished personages giving the
venture their blessing. With other
owners hesitating upon putting out to
sea, this would not seem to be the
most propitious moment for establish-
ing new lines, but the Marques del
Comillas, chief of this company, has
the reputation of being a great friend
of the Germans and of having placed
them under many obligations to him.

And, most recent news of all, ship-
ping being priceless to Spain, as to
other countries, it is stated that ar-
rangements are in progress for the
disposal of large quantities of Spanish
shipping to the Argentine Government,
which is anxious to establish a na-
tional mercantile marine. Some of the
Spanish owners find the question of
insurance so difficult, that they de-
clare it would be more profitable to
them to sell their ships than risk the
perils of sending them out to sea, but,
of course, government permission has
to be obtained for any transactions of
this sort. So in many phases this
shipping problem develops.

LIQUOR LAW VIOLATOR FINED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Offenders against
the Ontario Temperance Act are being
dealt with in the most rigorous fash-
ion by the police courts here and
elsewhere in the Province. An offender
was recently before a local magis-
trate for the third time, the charge
being keeping liquor in a public place.
He was ordered to pay a fine of \$500
or go to jail for six months, the
magistrate remarking that if the man
were brought before him again on a
similar charge, he might not get the
option of a fine.

CAMP GIVEN FOR
TZECHO-SLOVAKS

Gutzon Borglum Donates Part of
His Estate Near Stamford,
Conn., as Gathering Place of
Fighters for New Republic

STAMFORD, Conn.—Down the
shady country road which leads from
Turn-of-River, through the bustling
streets of Stamford, Conn., to the
railway station, there marches every
week or so a band of men following
a strange flag. Strange flags are not
uncommon. A citizen must be well
informed to name all the strange flags
he may see in an hour's walk. But
this flag is stranger than most flags
for it came into being only yesterday.
Upon this flag stripes of red and
white, above and below, border a field
of light blue bearing four stars. The
four stars are for Bohemia, Moravia,
Silesia and Slovakia and the flag rep-
resents the hopes and aspirations of
these four peoples "of one blood," now
in the way of realization after cen-
turies of repression, for self-govern-
ment. It is the flag proposed for the
Tzecho-Slovak Republic.

The men behind the flag are from
the Tzecho-Slovak concentration camp
located on the Gutzon Borglum estate.
They march with no music save the
beating of a drum, but their tramp is
steady and their eyes are "front." Only a few are in uniform, wearing a
costume of horizon blue with a deep
blue "tam" which makes them re-
semble the "Blue Devils" of France.
These bands, hurrying to embark, are
portions of that greater army of men,
roughly classed under the name
Tzecho-Slovak, which is rising all
over America at the call of the new
republic.

At the present time the Tzecho-Slo-
vaks are going through the concen-
tration camp at the Borglum place
north of Stamford, at the rate of about
100 a week. Already two regiments of
men have passed through the camp
and are now in France, ready to as-
sist, or already assisting, the 50,000
prisoners serving with the Italians,
and the 90,000 who have risen in Rus-
sia. The camp, while conducted by
Mr. Vossyka with strict military dis-
cipline, is a concentration camp, not
a training camp. The men are made
into soldiers in France.

There is always a touch of the ar-
tist about the Bohemian and his kin.
It is this touch which gives distinction
to the camp on the Borglum place.
The buildings are painted white but
decorated with red, blue, yellow, green
and purple in those designs handed
down from generation to generation
and appearing in tile, pottery and fur-
niture. The main building, a low wooden
structure, displays upon its front an
extra elaborate decoration leading up
to the word "Nasdar." "Nasdar"
means success and is simply a word of
well wishing and farewell, but it can
become a terrible battle-cry, for these
men are in earnest and they know
what "success" will mean to them and
their kindred. Many times in the
course of Lieut. Frank Danielovsky's
speech to the recruits at the "Bohe-
mian Village" did this cry of "Nasdar"
ring out. Lieut. Danielovsky has
been service in the Tzecho-Slovak army
and has just arrived from Siberia.

The camp lies among choppy hills
and ravines with outcroppings of gray
rock and growths of tall trees. The
men say it is like Bohemia. Enough
level space to drill on has been built
up by the men themselves and around
this the camp buildings are placed.
The highest hill of all bears a flag
pole flying the American flag. A
sculptor in the ranks, under Mr.
Borglum's inspiration, no doubt, has
started to model a gigantic statue of
Professor Masaryk, President of the
Tzecho-Slovak Republic and the vis-
age, half finished and raised aloft on
a framework, overlooks the drill
ground like a strange totem pole. The
"Bohemian Village" was an im-
promptu outdoor play done to raise
money for the camp. For there are no
Liberty bonds and war savings stamps
behind the Tzecho-Slovaks—not yet—and
the men need money for many
things. As might have been expected
of a performance planned, staged and
enacted by three artists like Gutzon
Borglum, and George E. Luks of New
York, and Miss Margaret Sargent of
Boston, the play had plenty of color
and action. In a portion of the drill
ground a few thatched houses repre-
sented a village of Bohemia. The vil-
lagers in holiday array are gathered
in the street. Among them several
men, trying their best to look like
German and Austrian soldiers, are
pacing up and down, representing the
dominion of the Hapsburgs and
Hohenzollerns. Arrive, two artists,
Borglum and Luks, who display to the
villagers cartoons and drawings which
in Bohemia or anywhere else well
might be considered seditious. The
soldiers arrest the unfortunate artists,
the villagers attempt a rescue, guns
are fired and then—"Nasdar!"

The Tzechos are coming! They arrive just
in time. The artists are rescued and
the German and Austrian soldiers
loaded with chains, after which Mr.
Borglum mounts a rostrum and auc-
tions off the posters. The signed
works of Mr. Borglum and Mr. Luks
naturally bring good prices, specially
with Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer and J. W.
Fuller bidding, and the affair ends
pleasantly with a round \$1500 for the
needs of the camp.

The beginning of this camp dates
back to a few months ago when a man
employed by Mr. Borglum left to en-
ter the Tzecho-Slovak Army. Through
him both Mr. and Mrs. Borglum be-
came interested and finally, seeing
the great importance of the movement,
offered land for a camp. As the place
was eminently suited for such a pur-

pose, lying high and having good
water and good drainage, the offer
was accepted and the camp grew into
being. Mrs. Borglum has taken the
deepest personal interest in the af-
fairs of the camp and the men. Not
a band leaves for the transport
which does not carry a Tzecho-Slovak
flag which she herself has made. Nei-
ther Mr. nor Mrs. Borglum, however,
trace their ancestry to Southeastern
Europe. Indeed, Mr. Borglum, even
in Bohemian costume, looks more the
product of Holland than of Bohe-
mia.

The Tzecho-Slovaks at present are
recruited in seven cities, in New York,
Chicago, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, St.
Louis, Omaha, and Rosenberg in
Texas. They are mostly young fel-
lows, but there is a sprinkling of elder
men, past draft age, drawn by mem-
ories of youth to fight for the freedom
of a land they have never ceased to
love.

Asked whether he would return to
this country after the war or would
go to help rebuild the new Tzecho-
Slovak Republic which may be up-
held in the old land of John Huss,
a young Bohemian from Chicago re-
plied thoughtfully: "I will return. I
am a citizen here. My wife is here.
My babies are here. Yes, I will re-
turn."

Nasdar.

LETTERS

Communications under the above head-
ing are welcomed but the editor must
remain sole judge of their suitability and
he does not undertake to hold himself or
this newspaper responsible for the facts
or opinions so presented.

(No. 279)

Retail Prices of Oranges

To the Editor of The Christian Science
Monitor:

In The Christian Science Monitor of
July 24, under the head of "Profiteer-
ing," there appeared a quotation from
a Los Angeles newspaper stating that
oranges should be sold in this city
at 25 cents a dozen, and that formerly
a basketful of oranges could be
bought for 10 cents. Taking into
consideration the very short crop of
oranges, the cost of labor, boxes, etc.,
transportation, commissions and a
fair profit for the retailer, a price of
25 cents a dozen for oranges to the
consumer would spell bankruptcy for
the grower. There is much profiteer-
ing on the part of retail grocers, but
it does not happen to apply to oranges
at this time. The writer failed to
state that, when a basket of oranges
was bought for 10 cents, they were
"culls," and, while there may have
been a few eatable oranges in the
basket, the most of them were unfit
for the market.

(Signed) R. M. S.
Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 22, 1918.

(No. 283)

Bi-Lingualism in Manitoba

To the Editor of The Christian Science
Monitor:

In your issue of Aug. 2, there ap-
pears an editorial under the caption
"Manitoba and Bi-Lingualism" which
is incorrect on two points. The first
error is contained in the following
sentence, which refers to the teacher,
namely, "She must be of British birth,
but must speak the language spoken
by the parents of her pupils." Apparent-
ly your error here is due to a
similar error in the original article
upon which your editorial is based. If
you insert the little word "not" in your
sentence and make it read as follows:
"She must be of British birth, but must
not speak the language spoken by the
parents of her pupils," you will be
near the truth. We do not debar from
these schools teachers who have a
knowledge of some of the Slav tongues,
but we do not find it necessary for the
teacher to know anything of the home
language of the child in order to bring
the child along satisfactorily in the
English language. Even those who
know something of the Slav languages
do not make use of them in any way
in their teaching, which must be car-
ried on entirely in English. On the
whole, we find the progress of the
children much more rapid under Cana-
dian-born English-speaking teachers
who place before these children our
Canadian ideals of citizenship.

The other statement which is mis-
leading is the following: "For the
evening classes the teacher is paid by
the Department of Education \$1 a
night, or 50 cents an hour, or about
30 per cent less than the average
workman." The Department of Edu-
cation does not pay the teachers in the
night classes. The night-school
classes are carried on under the direc-
tion of the local board, the same as
the day-school classes. This depart-
ment gives a grant of \$1 for each
evening session of two hours. The
usual rate of compensation to the
teacher is \$3 per evening. It may be
that in some of these special districts
the teachers are quite satisfied to
carry on the work for the sake of the
community at large and to accept in
full payment of their services the
amount which the district receives
from the department by way of a
grant. This would be a personal mat-
ter for the teacher. I have known some
cases where teachers have taught the
night-school classes, taken the grant
for their services and then spent the
money on some special equipment
which they wished for the school.

(Signed) R. FLETCHER,
Deputy Minister.

Winnipeg, Man.

GERMAN FINED FOR HOARDING
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—William Hart-
zig, found guilty of hoarding flour,
was fined \$100 and costs. The ac-
cused is a German, and claimed ig-
norance of the law as an excuse. The
flour was discovered in his house
when, investigating a report to the
effect that Hartzig was in possession
of firearms, a detective was detailed
to search his house.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN
NATIVE NEEDS LAND

Land Committee Issues a Report
Showing That the Natives Are
More Prosperous as Land-
owners Than in Cities

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The healthy
home of the South African native is
the land. Away from it he usually be-
comes a waif and demoralized. Cen-
turies of tribal life with its restraints,
and its unwritten but inflexible code,
have unfitted him to cope with the de-
moralizing influences of town life.
This, according to The Christian Ex-
press, is the burden of the report of
the Natives' Land Committee for the
Cape Province; but in a matter of
such paramount importance to the
well-being of the community, it is
well to turn to the actual words of
the document.

The general position of the native
in the social economy of the Union
as presented in that report is given
in this and the following paragraphs.
"The immediate economic interests of
South Africa are at least as much in-
dustrial as pastoral, and there is not
a single industry which is not mainly
dependent upon native labor. On the
other hand, the native has largely be-
come dependent upon wages for his
living. As the future well-being of
the native depends upon his becoming
a skilled agriculturist, it is one of the
ironies of the situation that the more
he takes to industrial pursuits the less
effective he becomes as a peasant.
This, of course, is inevitable. Natu-
rally a pastoralist, the male native
took to agriculture. Now his
attention is being more and more
drawn off into industrial channels.
The native, however, has a growing
belief that he is being exploited as
a laborer in the interests of the Euro-
pean, and it is advisable in the highest
degree—as much in the interests of
one race as in that of the other—that
this impression should be removed. In
any scheme having for its object the
better adjustment of relations be-
tween the races, the good of the native
should be a definite object, other-
wise any such scheme is foredoomed
to failure.

"To keep the native in contact with
the land and to provide against over-
crowding, it is of quite as much im-
portance, if not more, that he should
use the land economically and bene-
ficially. As to the land, there is an
absolute limit, whilst as regards im-
proved methods of farming there is
practically no limit. Up to the present,
the native, with few exceptions,
has worked his land in the most
primitive manner, and improvement
in his method of agriculture is a burn-
ing necessity, as well as the improve-
ment of his stock. The limitation of
stock should be firmly but cautiously
and gradually imposed, and the native
taught to value quality rather than
quantity, more especially in re-
spect of his cattle. Improvement in
agriculture should be effected through
skilled demonstration, such as has
been applied of late years to the Euro-
pean farmer; for instance, the use of
more modern implements, deeper
plowing, continuous cultivation, crop
rotation, and so on. There is no doubt
also that some system of cooperation
amongst the natives, to which their
general existing conditions seem
specially to lend themselves, would
be most advantageous, e. g., with re-
gard to the fencing in of arable
lands, purchase of farming imple-
ments, the more systematic use of
grazing areas, and general working
of their lands; equally so with regard
to the buying of breeding stock (bulls
and rams). Native General Councils
should be encouraged to interest
themselves in these matters, and the
same financial aid should be given by
the Government as is at present given
towards general education in the na-
tive territories."

In regard to the more immediate
subject of inquiry, namely the segre-
gation of natives within the Cape
Province, the Committee say that three
different areas have to be taken into
consideration. There is the non-

native area west of the Great Fish
river, the mixed area between the
Great Fish river and the Great Kei
river, and what are known as the
Native Territories, northeast of the
Kei. Segregation as contemplated by
the Parliamentary bill (in connection
with which the committee was asked
to report) is quite out of the question
in the middle area. A policy of selec-
tive grouping of the races is all that
can be looked for; they are econom-
ically dependent upon each other. The
committee lays stress upon the in-
dubitable fact that they have nowhere
found evidence of moral disadvantages
arising from the mingling of the races.
They go on as follows:

"Since the wars and rebellions
which came to an end in 1882, the
natives of the Cape Province have
made considerable progress towards
civilization. They are, on the whole,
a most law-abiding people. The labor
of the native is indispensable in every
South African industry. It is prob-
ably not too much to say that labor
conditions in South Africa are more
favorable for the European employer
than in any part of the civilized world.
That such labor conditions are not
even more favorable is largely due to
the drink evil.

"Recent conditions have tended to
worsen the development of two special
classes among the native people:
(a) The native landowner or ten-
ant who has definitely accepted civil-
ized ways, and who conscientiously
endeavors to derive benefit from the
example of Europeans of the better
classes with whom he may be brought
into contact. This class of native, ac-
cording to all the evidence on the
subject taken by the committee,
makes a good neighbor, is frugal and
honest, and tends to prevent the
commission of crime on the part of
other natives, over whom he exercises
influence, even though he is not the
slightest evidence of any moral dis-
advantages arising from contact be-
tween natives of this class and Euro-
peans. Such natives maintain their
family life quite as regularly as the
European does.

(b) The native who has lost touch
with his family and his tribe, who is
no longer influenced by the tribal
code of morals, and who drifts about
from place to place as the whim
takes him. Such natives are to be
found in thousands at the mining
centers and in the locations attached
to the cities and larger towns. They
have, however, no real family life.
More and more natives are being
crowded out of the tribal locations
and demarcated areas, and subjected
to the demoralizing atmosphere of
the compound and the town location.

It is evident that class (a) should
be fostered and encouraged. This can
best be effected by keeping as many
natives as possible in contact with the
land by increasing through every
possible means the number of land-
owners. It is equally evident that
the streams from which class (b) are
recruited should be diverted."

So much for the mixed area. In re-
gard to the native territories, east of
the Kei, the committee say that it is
occupied by natives on tribal tenure.
They think that the plan of individual
tenure with commonage right, which
is gradually being applied, should be
extended as fast as circumstances will
permit.

The report lays it down that segre-
gation, so far as possible, is necessary
for the protection of the native. Its
recommendations are of very special
importance because the chairman of
the committee was Mr. W. C. Scully.
The Christian Express goes so far as
to say that the report is his. For
nearly 40 years Mr. Scully has been
in intimate and helpful sympathy with
all that had to do with native im-
provement and progress, especially
with regard to temperance and housing.
In these and other matters he has been
a protagonist without fear and with-
out reproach."

**YESTERDAY'S
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and satisfaction
gained if into the
hash go a few
drops of the deli-
cious flavor of

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FEDERAL RAILROAD
CONTRACT FAVORED

Advisory Committee Urges Its
Acceptance on the Leading
Carriers on Grounds of Patri-
otism and Self-Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The law and
executive committees of the Railway
Executive Advisory Committee,
which met here on Friday, will urge
upon 82 Class 1 railroads the ac-
ceptance of the federal railroad con-
tract, both on the grounds of patri-
otism and enlightened self-interest.

The committee says that the con-
tract does not give the roads, in the
way of protection, all they deem
themselves entitled to, "but the mat-
ters not conceded to us lie within the
region of a fair difference of opinion,
and are negligible in comparison
with the larger interests which have,
to a substantial extent, been safe-
guarded."

Officials of the larger lines are in
favor of acceptance but are expected
to ask for a few minor modifications.
The feeling is that the contract is fair
to the carrier but more advantageous
to the large systems than to the
smaller ones, and the latter are ex-
pected to ask special consideration.

FOOD FOR AMERICANS
IN PRISON CAMPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Sufficient sup-
plies of food, clothing and other essen-
tials for 10,000 United States soldiers
in prison camps in Germany, if neces-
sary, are about to be placed in two
large storage warehouses recently ob-
tained by the Atlantic division of the
Red Cross at Copenhagen, Denmark,
and Renens, Switzerland. A weekly
distribution of these comforts will be
made to the soldiers now reported as
being held in these prisons.

Henry P. Davison, chairman of
the war council of the American
Red Cross, recently announced that
a "Christmas roll call," the object
of which will be to enroll every man,
woman and child, as far as possible, in
this country for membership, will
take place the week of Dec. 16-23 of
this year. "There will be no allot-
ment of quotas to any communities,"
said Mr. Davison. "The quota for
every district will be the limit of its
adult population."

BRIDGEPORT STRIKE UNCHANGED
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—There ap-
peared to be no change here today in
the strike situation as affecting tool
makers and machinists of the large
munition plants, and there appeared
to be no attention paid to the inter-
pretation of the award of the National
War Board made by Umpire Elditz
Thursday at Washington.

LOUISIANA PAYS TRIBUTE TO HERO

Observance of Lafayette Day
General Throughout the State
—Shriners Lead in Drive for
French Hospital Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—All Louisiana celebrated the birthday anniversary of General Lafayette in combination with the anniversary of the first Battle of the Marne on Sept. 6. Lafayette Parish led the state celebration, and the largest meeting was held in Lafayette town, parish seat of that parish, where Judge Jerome Moulou, of the Circuit Court of Appeals and Andre Lafargue, Legion of Honor knight, spoke in English and French, respectively.

Every town of more than 500 inhabitants in the State had some sort of celebration, as did also all the coast towns of Mississippi. In New Orleans the celebration was confined to the Mercy drive, to raise funds for French war hospitals, by Le Secours la Louisianais, the largest French society of the South. This drive, in which the shriners took a leading part, covered the whole State, and was the sole celebration of Lafayette Day in New Orleans. Governor Pleasant, for the State, and Mayor Martin Behrman for the city of New Orleans, issued proclamations calling on all the people of the State and city to pay tribute of reverence to the memory of the Frenchman who came to the help of the United States and to stand as a note of victory for the first Battle of the Marne.

Memphis Aids Orphans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—In response to a proclamation issued by Gov. Thomas Rye, that Lafayette Day be fittingly celebrated in Tennessee, a state-wide campaign was waged on Friday in the interest of the orphaned children of France. New sponsors were sought for the French orphans, and the present godfathers and godmothers were urged to renew their pledges of support for another year. The Mayor of Memphis, Frank Monteverde, also issued a proclamation asking that all business houses and private residences fly the tri-color along with the American flag, on Sept. 6, and that the Memphis theaters render the Marseillaise hymn and the "Star-Spangled Banner."

New York Has Three Meetings

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The 161st anniversary of the birth of the Marquis de Lafayette and the fourth anniversary of the first battle of the Marne were celebrated jointly in New York on Friday by a series of patriotic exercises. The French tricolor was liberally displayed throughout the city. Meetings were held at the Lafayette statue in Union Square, on the Central Park Mall and at City Hall. French sailors and a detachment of United States soldiers from Governor's Island stood guard at the Lafayette statue. The Sons of the American Revolution accompanied the color guard and carried Revolutionary War battle flags. An address was delivered by Judge, Alton B. Parker. School children in costume marched through Central Park singing "The Marseillaise."

FILING OF DRAFT EXEMPTION CLAIM

Provost Marshal-General Says
Employers and Dependents
Should Act When Necessary

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Because many men of the draft ages are expected to refuse to claim exemption from military service, regardless of the need for them at home, the Provost Marshal-General's office on Friday proposed that employers or interested dependents should not fail to file formal claims in such cases.

It is pointed out that the form of the questionnaire purposely leaves the exemption claim open to be filed by others than the registrant himself. General Crowder's staff feels that failure to present legitimate exemption claims for sentimental reasons will almost certainly work hardship and injustice, especially since the local boards are now being asked to conduct classification at top speed. General failure to have such claims filed, it is said, also will serve to slow up the work.

New regulations to govern exemption under the occupational section of the law have been published in special pamphlet form to aid boards and registrants in providing the wider application.

In a conference Friday Colonel Warren of the Provost Marshal-General's staff, and a representative of the Department of Agriculture, took up in detail the method of securing the trio of occupational advisers who will serve with each of the 160-odd district draft boards in canvassing the occupational exemption claims.

Georgia's Probable Quota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—According to estimates announced from the selective service office for Georgia, 509,460 men will register in Georgia on Sept. 12, when all men who have reached their eighteenth birthday are not yet 46 will register. Of this number it is estimated 50,000 will be Atlantians.

JEWISH RABBIS THANK PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Rabbis of Greater Boston on Friday sent a telegram to President Wilson expressing appreciation for the President's message to Rabbi Stephen Wise of New York, which contained an endorsement of the Zionist movement. This action by the Greater Boston rabbis followed the protest made by the reform rabbis of New York against the President's endorsement.

Following is the telegram, signed by 12 rabbis:

"We, the rabbis of the Jewish Congregation of Greater Boston, desire to express our profound appreciation of your historic message sent to Rabbi Wise encouraging the labors and aspirations of the Zionist organization. Your words of sympathy and cheer, coming on the eve of our New Year, will inspire our people assembled in their houses of worship to pray for the victory of our cause and to make the utmost sacrifices on behalf of our beloved republic and the liberty of mankind."

CARLOADS OF WAR TROPHIES SHOWN

United States Government War
Exposition in Chicago Provides
an Education in What Is Being
Done by Allied Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Many carloads of war trophies captured from the Germans by the United States, Canadian, British, French, Italian and Belgian troops on the European battlefields are being shown at the United States Government War Exposition here on the lake front in Grant Park. Each of the allied nations engaged in the war has its own exhibit. In addition to the war trophies, the British Government has put on exhibition a collection of medals representing two centuries of warfare and an exhibit of the British censor's collection of German contraband found in the mails. The United States Government, in addition to showing the trophies captured by American soldiers, has exhibits of pictures showing the progress made in shipbuilding in this country, an army air exhibit, and exhibits of all of the government's activities in support of the war.

Among the United States war trophies from the western front are German trench howitzers, a German anti-aircraft gun, German field guns, helmets, hand grenades, trench spades, and many other articles captured on the battlefields from the Germans. In addition to the trophies the United States Army exhibit shows the Browning guns, trench mortars, 16-inch projectiles, field guns and complete cavalry equipment.

The Belgian exhibit shows shrapnel shell fired by the Germans upon the Yser, many articles made by Belgian soldiers from German shells, helmets, shields, German rifles, and many other things, including posters that were put up by the Germans when they invaded Belgium giving the Belgian people warning as to how they were to conduct themselves.

The Canadian exhibit is the largest on the grounds, however, and includes 400 trophies from the war front, together with pictures of scenes connected with the war, and proclamations, notices, etc., issued by the German commanders and French civil officers. The British collection contains nearly 200 exhibits in addition to the British Government's gallery of war photographs taken on various fronts by official photographers.

Among the most notable trophies shown are a large tank, the Britannia, a British fighting machine from the western front; a German Taube airplane, a large German plane; a German anti-tank gun, a 77 mm. German gun captured by the twenty-ninth Canadian Battalion at Vimy Ridge; a German naval gun from the German raider Emden, and other exhibits from the ship, and the prow of an Austrian submarine. The last-named is one of the trophies of the large Italian exhibit. The Royal Italian exhibit has 142 articles and a large collection of official war pictures.

On each day of the exhibit special programs are given. Wednesday was British day and the Union Jack was in evidence everywhere on the grounds. The pipers' band of the Forty-Eighth Highlanders gave a concert, and songs of Great Britain and Ireland were sung. Colville Barclay, C. B. E., M. V. O., and Geoffrey Butler, C. B. E., of the British Commission, made speeches.

Each day in a sunken amphitheater a sham battle is staged from trenches built like those on the western front. Soldiers of the United States Army and jacks from the naval training station take part in the battles. A large British tank and airplanes are used in the battle.

STEAMSHIP YADKIN OFFICERS SENTENCED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Capt. Leland Hawkins of the American steamship Yadkin and six of his officers who were convicted on conspiracy to defraud the government in looting the vessel on a marine "joy ride" in the Mediterranean were given sentences by Federal Judge Chatfield Friday. Hawkins received one year and eight months in Atlanta penitentiary and a fine of \$50,000. Chief Engineer John E. Wolf and Chief Officer Edward Reddy were sentenced to one year and two months each in the same prison. The others received jail sentences of three to eight months each.



Drawn from Hat
shown by
Chandler & Co.

Veils and Veilings

New Lace Veilings in scrolled, dotted and figured patterns in all the wanted colors and shades. 50 to 750 a yard. Colors, black, brown, navy, taupe and purple. Lace Veils in filet, hairlines and octagon meshes with chenille dotted and embroidered designs in black, brown, navy, taupe and purple. 75 to 1250 each. Harem Veils in beautiful dotted, chenille and scroll designs in black, brown, purple, navy and taupe. 2.00 to 8.00 each.

\$1000 Worth Bags

New Chiffon Velvet Vanity Bags, ruffle and chenille tassel trimmed, jewel clasp, exquisitely lined with changeable silk. Fitted with center compartment and mirror. Black, brown, purple, navy and taupe. Value 10.00. Price 7.50.

New models in Chiffon Velvet Vanity Bags; exquisitely lined with changeable silk and fitted with center compartment and mirror. Navy, taupe, black, brown and purple. Value 7.50. Price 5.50.

New models in Chiffon Velvet Vanity Bags; exquisitely lined and fitted with center compartment and mirror. Black, brown, taupe, purple and navy. Value 5.00. Special 3.50.

New models in Chiffon Velvet Vanity Bags with shell frame. Exquisitely lined and fitted with purse and mirror. Large enough for small knitting bag. Black, brown, taupe, purple and navy. Unusual value for shell frame bag. Ordinarily sold for 10.00. Price 7.50.

New ruffle trimmed Chiffon Velvet Knitting Bags; fitted with purse and lined with changeable silk. Black, brown, purple, navy and taupe. Value 12.50. Price 9.50.

Ruffle trimmed shell framed Chiffon Velvet Knitting Bags. Exquisitely lined with changeable silks and fitted with purse and mirror. Value 15.00. Price 12.50.

Century Brand Stockings

A new shipment of these justly famous stockings received comprising cotton, mercerized, and pure silk. All are full fashioned, 1. e., with seam in back and narrowed ankle; all have reinforced soles, heels and toes recommended for durability.

Century Brand Cotton Stockings, full fashioned in black or white. 75c.

Century Brand Mercerized Stockings, full-fashioned black. Recommended for service. Special 75c.

Century Brand Pure Silk Stockings, full fashioned black, white and colors. 1.25.

Century Brand Pure Silk Stockings, extra long with extra elastic top in black, white and colors. 1.75.

Handkerchiefs

All Pure Linen, 1-3 and 1-4 in. hemstitched. Special 6 for 1.00
All Pure Linen, crossbar or initial hemstitched. Special 6 for 1.14

Established a Century Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, Near West, Boston

Hats Great Opening Display Entire Second Floor

A vastly wider range of styles, shapes, and beautiful colorings is offered for selections at this season's opening than has ever been offered before by Chandler & Co.

French Reproductions Including copies of the most well known makers as Maria Guy, Georgette, Marie Louise, Odette, Mary and Annie, Marguerite and Leone and others.

Dress Hats that are extravagantly beautiful with magnificent trimmings of paradise, gaura, sable, mole, seal and other rich furs. Beautifully tinted ostrich are much in evidence. Large brimmed hats artistically picturesque are again fashionable and fur and fur trimmed close hats are also most attractive.

Semi-Dress Tailored Hats of stunning simplicity and more in evidence in our showing than ever. Most attractive close hats including turbans, small and medium brimmed hats, directoire pokes and cavaliers of smart simplicity priced but fifteen and twenty-five dollars.



Drawn from Hat
shown by
Chandler & Co.

College and School Apparel

There's a host of things demanded by every young lady leaving for school and college.

Gloves

Misses' Capeskin and Mocha Gloves for Fall wear. 1.50
Misses' Chamollette Gloves—of gray, white and chamol color and two-toned effects. 85c

Negligees—Bath Robes

Warm Blanket Bath Robes—trimmed with satin. 5.00 to 15.00
Silk Corduroy Boudoir Robes—straight, loose styles or housecoat effects. 8.95 to 12.95
Negligees of crepe de chine combined with lace and chiffon. 12.95

Sweaters

Imported Alpaca Sweaters in a smart tuxedo style. 14.50
Shaker Knit Sweaters, heavy in weight and mannish in style. 13.50
Angora Sweaters in desirable shades. 18.50
Slip-on Sweaters—short model. 6.95

Misses' Waists

Colored Linen Waists, with dainty flutings, turn-back cuffs. 3.95
Striped Linen Waists—plain tailored styles. 3.50
Dimity Waists, large rolling collar and turned-back cuffs. 2.95

Separate Skirts

Plaid Skirts in a variety of dull rich colorings and shades. 15.00 to 19.50
White Corduroy Skirts. 5.00
Jersey Skirts—tailored and dressy styles. 13.50

Corsets

In youthful models 1.50 to 5.00

Underwear

Flannelette Pajamas—two-piece model—well tailored—finished with silk frogs. 2.00 and 2.45
Combinations—dainty solid embroidery and laces. 1.50 and 2.00
Envelope and Step-In Chemises. 1.50 and 2.00
Bloomers of batiste and crepe—fresh color. 1.00
Gowns—embroideries and lace trimmings. 1.50 and 2.00

Fall Neckwear

Organdie Ruffled and Emb. Dress Sets, tailored sets, satin coat collars. 1.00
Tailored Satin Dress Sets. 1.50
Emb. Organdie Dress Collars. 1.00

Misses' School Suits

Simple and practical suits of silver-tone or velours in Oxford, navy, reindeer, etc. Some semi-belted, others full belted or tailored models. Collars convertible; skirts gathered or plain. 35.00 to 55.00

Misses' Coats

Youthful styles with high buttoning neck, loose and full belted effects. Others pleated back, patch pockets, shawl collar. 35.00 to 80.00

Women's Street Suits

Simplicity is the emphatic note and quite strict tailoring, the most wanted styles being button or braid trimmed. Men's wear mixtures, broadcloths, silvertone and Oxfords are the materials. Prices. 39.50 to 55.00

Women's Semi-Dress Suits

While the tailoring of these suits is noteworthy there are the additional finishing notes giving richness such as in a broadcloth suit cut on irregular lines and finished with seal collar. Others of silvertone, duvet de laine, etc. Priced. 59.00 to 95.00

Women's Dress Suits

Very fashionable and rich looking suits of soft evora, duvet de laine and silvertone. One in particular of evora is distinguished with roll and hip tucks—another enriched by Lynx fur trimming. Priced. 95.00 to 235.00

Misses' Street Suits

In tailored and semi-tailored models of velours, silvertone, duvet de laine and tricotine. On some, the coats are pointed at the side or pin-tucked in narrow rows. Smart tailored sleeves prevail. Reindeer, delft, navy, brown, taupe and Pekin are the colors. Priced. 39.50 to 75.00

Misses' Dress Suits

Distinguished by their all-hand tailoring or by such smart notes as sash or semi-fitted effects. Collar and sleeve trimmings of fur are noted on others, while some rely more on the exceptional quality of material for richness. Priced. 60.00 to 145.00

Women's Afternoon or Street Dresses

Beautiful dresses of tricolette, serge, satin, charmeuse, faille and crepe de chine in draped, panelled and straight-line effects with trimmings of cording, soutache, fringe and bugle beading. Mahogany and mouse gray are added to the usual colors. Priced. 20.00 to 125.00

Women's Serge Dresses

Accordion pleating is conspicuous in the new serges—many are fringe trimmed or Hercules braided. Tunic and panelled dresses and those combining satin are very fashionable. Round necks are very smart—usually with braiding. Priced. 17.50 to 110.00

Inexpensive Dresses

Attractive styles in wool Panama and serge, in straight-line and suit styles—satin dresses, some fringe trimmed or combined with Georgette. Priced. 17.50

Misses' Serge Dresses

For street, school or business in all-wool serge. A few are combined with Georgette while soutache braiding and fringe trimming figures prominently. The variety of effects is interesting. Priced. 16.50 to 45.00

Misses' Satin Dresses

Featuring the slanting tunic, short line models with cuffs and collar of imported organdie, silk embroidery, crystal beading and rows of close tucking. Some combine Georgette effectively—others of satin only. Priced. 32.50 to 89.50

Women's Motor Coats

Luxurious warm, heavy coats of tweeds, Irish friezes and heather jerseys—mostly in the plain full belted models, though one is full flaring with belt in front. Large snug patch pockets are noted. Priced. 35.00 to 60.00

Women's Street Coats

Fashionable rich looking evoras, pompoms, silvertone, crystal cloths and bolivias in loose belted styles or fitted models for those who prefer them. Priced. 65.00 to 80.00

Misses' Afternoon Dresses

Plenty of very serviceable dresses and unusually attractive in serge, jersey and duvetyn in wool and in satin, Georgette and combinations in silk. Cleverly conceived designs done in embroidery and beading enrich flying panels, uneven tunics and crush girdles. Priced. 16.75 to 115.00

NEW YORK SLACKER RAID CONDEMNED

Republican and Democratic Senators Protest Against the Incident as "Uncalled for and Without Authority of Law"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Following the action of President Wilson in asking the Department of Justice to make an investigation of the facts surrounding the recent slacker raids in New York, which were coupled, it is alleged, with injustice and annoyance to thousands of patriotic and innocent citizens, senators, Republican and Democratic alike, again on Friday protested against the incident as "unwarranted and uncalled for, and without the authority of law."

Despite denials of responsibility made on Thursday, the Department of Justice, after seeing John Lord O'Brien, special assistant to the Attorney-General, to New York to investigate the matter, now assumes responsibility for a transaction which evidently does not meet with the approval of the President or of Congress.

Senator Johnson of California had inserted in the Congressional Record on Friday a copy of the circular letter delivered to the operatives who carried out the raid. This letter was signed by Charles De Woody, division superintendent of the Department of Justice, in New York, and stated specifically that the round-up was conducted "at the direction of the Department of Justice with the approval of the provost marshal-general. It is plain from the letter that no blame whatever can be attached to the operatives, and that they must have worked under the impression that the whole procedure in which they took part was in accordance with the law and with the terms of the Selective Service Act."

The Smoot resolution calling for an immediate investigation by the Military Committee was again allowed to lie on the table, as a controversy arose as to whether the resolution should go to the Military Committee or to the Judiciary Committee. Senator Chamberlain declared that as the Selective Service Act is involved and soldiers and sailors were used in the raid, the matter properly comes within the jurisdiction of the Military Committee.

Those senators, however, who did not desire an investigation, proposed that the resolution go to the Committee on the Judiciary, that committee being well known as a favorable dumping ground for undesirable bills and resolutions. As the President, however, has acted, and the department is called upon to make an explanation, it matters little whether or not an investigation is made by the Senate. The incident, regretted by many as altogether out of tune with the liberal traditions of the country, is probably closed, and it is not likely that such methods will be used in the future to round up slackers, desirable as that is in itself.

"Men are afraid to assert their right and liberty while this war is going on," asserted Senator Chamberlain. "If the whole United States was canvassed, I am confident that there would not be found 10,000 men who have attempted to evade the government requirements, and the law makes ample provision for their detection."

"I shall resent any Prussianism such as is revealed in this incident and the President of the United States will resent it when he knows its details," the Senator added.

Only a few days ago Colonel Warren, assistant to the provost marshal-general, made the statement that there is practically no slacking among the men subject to military service; that few or no letters had reached the office of the provost marshal-general complaining of slacking; that much of the seal evinced in some quarters for the rounding-up of slackers was uncalled-for and beside the point. The whole incident seems to show that the method pursued by the operatives of the Department of Justice was due to the overzeal or stupidity of some official of that department.

Few Suspects Held

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEWARK, N. J.—According to W. A. McDermitt, chief of the Protective League of New Jersey, who, with Frank R. Stone, of the Department of Justice, had charge of the coming out process to round up men within the selective service age who were slackers, out of 12,600 men who were taken to the First Regiment Armory, a total of 250 were sifted out as slackers—less than 2 per cent.

Inquiry on Draft Dragnet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Coincident with the cessation of the dragnet system used here recently for rounding up draft slackers, a special assistant to the Attorney-General came to New York Friday to gather evidence bearing on charges of injustice to individuals committed during the use of the dragnet.

GERMAN REASSURANCE IS COLDLY RECEIVED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

SANTIAGO, Chile—The German Minister's note regarding the destruction of machinery of German ships interned in Chilean ports was coldly received here. Von Eckhart, the German Minister, said in a statement: "Germany has no intention now, nor never will have, of sinking her boats that enjoy the hospitality of

Chilean ports. Neither has she any intention of damaging Chilean harbors. She strictly guarantees no new destruction, nor will any sinkings occur. Orders have been given to allow the Chilean authorities to board German steamers at any time."

The Chilean public is dissatisfied with the German note, as it does not explain the simultaneous action of the German crews in destroying the machinery of seven of the interned ships. The ministry crisis has stood in the way of any official action being taken in the matter.

ANOTHER GERMAN DRIVE FOR PEACE

(Continued from page one)

port a league only if America should first decide to introduce universal military training. Mr. Roosevelt said in part:

"We must win the war as speedily as possible. But we must set ourselves to fight it through, no matter how long it takes, with the resolute determination to accept no peace until, no matter at what cost, we win the peace of overwhelming victory. The peace that we win must guarantee full reparation for the awful cost of life and treasure which the Prussianized Germany of the Hohenzollerns has inflicted upon the entire world, and this reparation must take the form of action that will render it impossible for Germany to repeat her colossal wrongdoing. Germany has been able to wage this fight for world domination because she has subdued to her purpose her vassal allies, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Serbia and Rumania must be restored to their former status. Bulgaria has taken from them. The Austrian and Turkish empires must both be broken up, all the subject peoples liberated, and the Turk driven from Europe."

"We do not intend that German or Magyar should be oppressed by others, but neither do we intend that they shall oppress and dominate others. France must receive back Alsace and Lorraine. Belgium must be restored and indemnified. Italian Austria must be restored to Italy, and Rumania Hungary to Rumania. The heroic Tzcho-Slovaks must be made into an independent commonwealth. The southern Slavs must be united in a great Slav-Jugoslav commonwealth."

"Poland, as a genuinely independent commonwealth, must receive back Austrian and Prussian Poland, as well as Russian Poland, and have her coast line on the Baltic. Lithuania, Livonia, and Finland must be guaranteed their freedom, and no part of the ancient empire of Russia left under the German yoke. Northern Schleswig should go back to the Danes. Britain and Japan should keep the colonies they have conquered. Armenia must be freed. Palestine must be made a Jewish state, and the Syrian Christian liberated."

"It is sometimes announced that part of the peace agreement must be a League of Nations, which will avert all war for the future and put a stop to the need of this nation preparing its own strength for its own defense. Internationalism corresponds to the feeling a man has for his neighbors generally. The sound nationalist is the only type of really helpful internationalist, precisely as in private relations it is the man who is most devoted to his own wife and children who is apt, in the long run, to be the most satisfactory neighbor."

"The American pacifist has, in the actual fact, shown himself to be the tool and ally of the German militarist. The professional internationalist is a man who, under a pretence or diffuse attachment for everybody, hides the fact that in reality he is incapable of doing his duty by anybody."

"Let us support any reasonable plan, whether in the form of a league of nations, or in any other shape, which bids fair to lessen the probable number of future wars and to limit their scope. But let us laugh out of court any assertion that any such plan will guarantee peace and safety to the foolish, weak or timid creatures who have not the will and the power to prepare for their own defense. Support any such plan which is honest and reasonable. But support it as an addition to, and never as a substitute for, the policy of preparing our own strength for our own defense. To follow any other course would turn this country into the China of the Occident."

MR. VENIZELOS AND NEED FOR ECONOMY

ATHENS, Greece (Friday)—Predicting the success of the Entente Allies, Mr. Venizelos, Premier of Greece, in a recent address at Pozani, urged radical economy in order that Greece might come out of the war with a minimum debt and in shape to meet the pressing economic problems.

"The outcome of the struggle may now be seen," he said, "but this is not enough. We should all draw inspiration from the spirit of the hour. From the point of view of our interior situation we must adapt ourselves to a war policy. We must make the sacrifices necessary to come out of the war as little exhausted economically as possible. To this end every one should practice the strictest economy in the consumption of all products, particularly those necessary for the maintenance of our army, and curtail all other expenses to the end that the nation be not overwhelmed with debt at the end of the conflict."

"I can assure you that we will liquidate our account with our bad neighbors in conformity with our views and on a basis of our national claims, but it must not be forgotten that, after the warfare of arms, we shall have to support an economic warfare. It is therefore our duty to economize."

FINNISH ARMY IS MUTINOUS

Growing Feeling Among Troops Against Fighting Allies—German Exploitation of Country Causes Much Bitterness

Specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

The outstanding feature of the news from the Russo-Siberian war theaters is the information conveyed to the European bureau of the Christian Science Monitor that there is a growing feeling amongst the Finns against the idea of Finnish troops fighting the Allies. The Finnish Army, indeed, is said to be mutinous and discontented, and it is clear that it is only by the exercise of their usual methods of coercion that the German military authorities are able to maintain their hold on a fighting force which never appears to have entered willingly into its present position.

The German determination to exploit Finland, entirely for its own ends, and quite regardless of the present or future condition of the country, is now scarcely veiled at all, and is, as might be expected, causing much bitterness.

From the allied point of view the position is eminently satisfactory. What is happening in the Vladivostok region, in the Ukraine, in the Volga region, what has already happened in the Archangel region and on the Murman Coast is apparently happening in Finland. There is a steady awakening of the people to the full meaning of Bolshevism and Prussianism. Meanwhile, the Germans in Finland are making their own of the country, pushing forward communications, roads and railways, northward toward Pechanga and eastward toward the White Sea.

The latest news from the Archangel region is contained in an official communiqué issued by the British War Office last night in which it is stated that, after severe fighting with the Bolshevik forces led by German officers, the Allies occupied Obozerskaya, capturing 150 prisoners and inflicting "enormous losses on the enemy."

Situation Reviewed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Regarding the military situation in Russia, The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that in the eastern area the Japanese who took the offensive on the Ussuri front on Aug. 24 have driven the enemy back to the River Bikin south of Khabarovsk. On the Manchurian front there have been a few patrol encounters and General Semenov's advance guard is at Oalovanna on the Onon River where it has met the Tzsch advance guard from the west.

The situation round Chita is still obscure, but it appears that the Tzschs have probably obtained control of the whole Trans-Siberian railway. West of the Urals the Tzschs maintain their position, but a recent attempt against Perm was unsuccessful. In Western Russia, the allied forces, including Russians, are pushing down the Volga railway after a successful fight at Obozerskaya already reported. In the Murmansk region, several encounters have occurred between Karelian patrols from allied forces near Kem and the white Finns, who have encroached over the frontier. In each instance the Allies were successful. In Finland, the feeling against fighting the Allies appears to be growing and the Finnish army is mutinous and discontented, but the Germans are still pushing forward communications, roads and railways, northward toward Pechanga and eastward toward the White Sea. The German exploitation of the country is also causing much bitterness.

General Semenov's Advance

HARBIN, Manchuria (Aug. 30)—(By the Associated Press)—General Semenov, at the head of anti-Bolshevik

forces in Siberia, is following up his success in capturing the Borgia Station on the Trans-Siberian line near the Manchurian-Trans-Baikalian border, the Bolsheviks having failed to destroy the bridge at that point. No serious fighting is yet reported from his operation, however.

According to advices here it will be impossible for the main force of the Tzcho-Slovaks to move in Manchuria until sufficient forces are sent by the Entente to hold the Khabarovsk front against the Bolsheviks.

A Red Cross train presented by the Chinese Eastern Railway to the American Red Cross arrived in Harbin this morning.

A German View

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The German semi-official Wolff Bureau waxes solicitous over the possible effect upon Russia of the allied recognition of the Tzcho-Slovak nation.

"America's recognition of the Tzcho-Slovak robber bands as an independent nation," says the agency, "stands in complete contrast to President Wilson's solemn promise to stand by Russia. The United States Government thus follows in the wake of Great Britain, which first recognized the Tzcho-Slovaks, and has just proved her friendship for Russia by attempting to hurl the capital at Moscow again into a bloody revolution."

Advance in Archangel Region

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The British War Office communiqué on the situation on the Archangel front, tonight, said:

"After severe hand-to-hand fighting with the enemy, led by German officers, we captured 150 prisoners, and inflicted enormous losses on the enemy. Our casualties were slight."

MOUNT VERNON IS STRUCK BY TORPEDO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Announcement was made on Friday afternoon at the Navy Department by Secretary Daniels that he had received a dispatch stating that the transport Mount Vernon, formerly the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, had been struck by a torpedo. The attack was made about 200 miles from the French coast. The transport had discharged her troops in France and was on her way to the United States. She returned to a French port under her own steam.

The United States transport Mount Vernon, torpedoed at sea, is the converted German liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie. The vessel is one of the German-owned craft taken over by the United States shortly after Congress declared that a state of war existed with the Imperial German Government. It was fitted out for transport duty at the port of Boston. The steamer is a twin-screw boat, 635 feet in length, with beam of 72 feet and depth of 40 feet. It was built in 1901, at a cost of \$4,500,000, and owned by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. Lloyd's gives its tonnage as 19,503 tons.

FRANCE REPUDIATES SHIPPING AGREEMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday)—The French Government has instructed the French legation in Christiania to inform the Norwegian Government that France repudiates the treaty of July 13, 1892, the signatories of which were France, Norway and Sweden, and which provided for the extension of the shipping treaty between the same countries signed on Sept. 10, 1881. In accordance with a provision included in the original treaty, it ceases to bind the signatories from Sept. 10 of this year.

PRESENT STATUS OF RUSSIA DISCUSSED

Arrangements Are Under Way Which Will Probably Result in Many Able Men of United States Going to Siberia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—While the plan of an economic mission to Siberia and Russia has halted because of a number of obstacles, arrangements are again under way which will probably result in some of the ablest men in their respective lines going to Siberia soon under government sanction to work with the military forces.

One of the troubles heretofore has been that those who were pressing the importance of military action have held that order must be restored before anything else could be done. On the other hand, there are urgent needs for industrial and economic action in order that the military operations shall be successful. Those who hold this view, point out that men are needed to develop industries which may make certain supplies available for the army. For example, if copper is needed, there are large quantities at hand which can be utilized if the right men are there to take charge of the production. There are vast stores of grain in Siberia. The proper distribution of this needs men who can take charge of the railroads and facilitate the transportation so as to give the most favorable results. There is no proper medium of exchange. If the army is to go forward and be properly supplied, if the country is to be put on a proper basis of prosperity and stability there must be a currency which will have value. At present there is none.

Engineers, bankers, technical men, economists, business men will be required to solve the problems that the army has to meet as it advances to its great task of rescuing Russia from the Germans.

Another obstacle that has thus far stood in the way of sending Americans to Russia for this work has been the delicate position in which it would place this country with regard to the other allied nations. Whatever nation went in first and helped to relieve the distress of Russia, took the initiative in putting her on her feet, it was felt, would have an advantage when the restoration had made trade and commerce again free and profitable. Any such danger, however, it is held, can be met by the high commissions which the allied countries now have in Vladivostok, and which could maintain a check on any country which

might attempt to profit unduly by its efforts in behalf of unhappy Russia.

The criticism that would make an economic mission untenable might also have been made of the decision of any nation to send military aid. In a way, that has been brought against Japan, although a large part of this feeling is now laid to German propaganda, which sought to arouse distrust among the Allies. Moreover, America has shown, heretofore, that she is not actuated by a desire to extend her own trade at the expense of any other nation; certainly she cannot be suspected of desiring to attempt to undermine the legitimate interests of her allies.

Members of the railroad mission which was on its way to Russia when Bolshevism became rampant and stopped every kind of development are still in Vladivostok and Manchuria, ready to lend their help when and where it is needed; and there are quantities of locomotives and other railroad material ordered by Russia which are stored and waiting to be used. It would be impossible to get them out now, with the great demand on steel and labor that exists, so that it is peculiarly fortunate that they are available.

VISCOUNT FRENCH SENDS FELICITATIONS

LONDON, England (Friday)—Field Marshal Viscount French, Lord Lieutenant and Governor of Ireland, has sent the following telegram to the British Ministry of Information on the occasion of the anniversary of the Battle of the Marne:

"I am rejoiced to know that the American Army by their splendid achievement in the last three months has established its right fully to participate in the glory which must ever be associated with the Marne by reason of the victories of 1914 and 1918."

Viscount French also sent a similar telegram to Paris congratulating the French Army.

BOMB SUSPECT IDENTIFIED

CHICAGO, Ill.—In a statement on Friday, Michael F. Sullivan, assistant state's attorney, declared that John W. Wilson, arrested on Thursday night, has been positively identified as having been implicated in planting the bomb in the Chicago Federal Building. Wilson is a member of the I. W. W. and is believed at one time to have been secretary to W. D. Haywood, general secretary-treasurer.

NORWEGIAN VESSELS LOST

LONDON, England (Friday)—Norway lost 13 vessels, aggregating 22,976 tons through war causes in August, according to an announcement made today at the Norwegian legation here. Two Norwegian sailors lost their lives.

MR. GOMPERS AND LABOR'S WAR AIMS

(Continued from page one)

tion of trade unionism from politics, insisting on the success of the association between the two in Great Britain, and on the desirability of its continuance. Surely never had it been so necessary, he said, that not only the industrial side in itself should be solid, but that the political and industrial sides should be strongly united.

Proceeding to enlarge on the labor party's achievements, he termed the present year one of the most important in its history, having witnessed the great step forward in the shape of the party's transition from a federation to a national party. Let the next election come when it may, he said, we are not only going to accept the challenge, but we are going to let the whole community know that we have a national and international policy that we are prepared to champion and defend.

After referring to the party's program of social reconstruction, Mr. Henderson repudiated the misrepresentations of its international policy, denying it was one of compromise or of readiness to surrender to German imperialism, with which they were at war alongside Mr. Gompers and his federation. They still had faith in the internationalism of peoples, however, if they had lost faith in the internationalism of kings, and they were not at war with the German people, save in so far as they accept and support the German Government's imperialistic system of conquest and aggression.

British labor's aim was to make the German people allies with it against all forms of militarism and imperialism, and until that was everywhere finally and wholly destroyed, it believed permanent peace impossible.

PRICE OF CANE SUGAR IS FIXED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The price of cane sugar for next year's basis was fixed on Friday, with the approval of the President, at 9 cents per pound, less 2 per cent f. o. b. seaboard refining points, the United States Food Administration announced on Friday night. This becomes effective on the morning of Sept. 9.

Wholesalers and retailers will sell upon the old basis until their stocks of lower priced sugars are exhausted. A price for the beet pulp, wet and dry, will be fixed in the course of a few days.

Conserve Food and Fuel—Buy War Saving Stamps



The Acid Test

For 83 years Paine has withstood the supreme test of business with marked success.

The season just closing adds another milestone, and they look with every confidence for a good Autumn business.

This is of value to all with homes to furnish, because their interests and Paine's are mutual.

Trade is sensitive and appreciative.

It goes only where it is well treated.

It demands full value for every dollar, especially in war times.

Paine quality and value have been proved by the supreme test.

Paine quality and value are exemplified today by the Colonial mahogany sideboard, illustrated.

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John Hancock dining table, mahogany, with 54-inch oil-rubbed top, \$75.

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OUR stock now consists of a larger variety of styles than it will be possible to show later, as government restrictions are growing more and more stringent.

We cannot emphasize too strongly the need of making an early selection, as, under the conditions we have mentioned, it will be absolutely impossible to duplicate the styles we are now showing.

Mail orders filled. Catalogue on request. Free delivery anywhere in United States.

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BOSTON, MASS.

STORY OF THE ATTEMPT BY I. W. W. TO BRING ON "GENERAL STRIKE"

JUDGE LANDIS ON I. W. W. CONSPIRACY

Graphic Picture Drawn of Attempt to Bring on a "General Strike" to Tie Up the United States in First Year of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, just prior to passing sentence on the convicted I. W. W. here last week, drew a picture of the I. W. W. conspiracy against the government. His narration of the attempt to bring on "the general strike," the weapon of the industrial revolution, which was calculated to tie up the nation in the first year of the war, was graphic.

Much has been printed in the way of reports of the trial as it ran along from month to month, and with this a very occasional estimate of what the testimony was bringing out has been made. The judge's review, however, detailed as a whole the steps of the conspiracy and made plain just what the trial was all about and just where the I. W. W. had run afoul of the government. For this reason Judge Landis' pronouncement is exceedingly important. He thus estimated the conspiracy:

Speaking generally, these charges in counts one, two, three and four of the indictment are that the defendants conspired by the medium of the I. W. W. organization to obstruct the United States Government's war program. In opposition to this, the defendants claimed the I. W. W. is a legitimate labor organization; that it is devoted solely to the interests of the working class, that during the period covered by the indictment the activities of the organization and of these defendants were only in furtherance of labor's interest in what the defendants call the class war, and that those activities were entirely innocent of hostility to the United States Government's attitude or interest as a belligerent power.

The trial of the case extended over several months, and as I have already indicated, I do not deem it necessary to review now and here the vast multitude of facts disclosed. A general statement only of a few of the most important, significant, and, as I conceive to be, controlling, events, will suffice for the purposes of this occasion. An appreciation of the general spirit of the I. W. W. organization requires an examination of its preamble, adopted a number of years ago, and before the European war broke out, which preamble is in the following words:

"The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among the millions of working people and the few who make up the employing class have all the good things of life. "Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

"Instead of the conservative motto, 'A fair day's wage for a fair day's work,' we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, 'Abolition of the wage system.'

"It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the everyday struggle with capitalists, but to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old."

An understanding of the attitude and progress of the I. W. W. organization, and of the frame of mind and objects and purposes of its leaders with respect to this country in this war with Germany, requires consideration of the resolution adopted at the tenth annual convention of the organization, being a resolution adopted at a convention held in Chicago in November, 1916:

"We, the Industrial Workers of the World, in convention assembled, hereby affirm our adherence to the principles of industrial unionism, and re-dedicate ourselves to the unflinching, unfaltering prosecution of the struggle for the abolition of wage slavery, and the realization of our rights in industrial democracy. With the European War for conquest and exploitation raging and destroying the lives, class consciousness and unity of the workers, and the ever growing agitation for military preparedness clouding the main issues, and delaying the realizations of our ultimate aim with patriotic, and therefore, capitalistic aspirations, we openly declare ourselves the determined opponents of all nationalistic sectionalism or patriotism, and the militarism preached or supported by one enemy, the capitalistic class. We condemn all such war, and for the prevention of such we proclaim the anti-militaristic program propaganda in time of peace, thus promoting class solidarity among the workers of the entire world, and in time of war the general strike in all industry. We extend assurances of both moral and material support to all workers who suffer at the hands of the capitalistic class for their adherence to these principles, and call on all workers to unite themselves with us that the reign of the exploiters may cease and this world be made fairer through the establishment of the universal democracy."

This resolution was the declaration of the national convention of the I. W. W. organization, and was passed in November, 1916. Diplomatic relations with Germany were severed on the 2d of February following. The war

resolution was passed on the 6th of April following. The Selective Draft Law was passed on the 18th of May following. The date fixed in the Selective Draft Law for persons liable to military service under that law to register was June 5 following.

After the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany early in February, and before the declaration of war, there was an unusual activity under the direction of the general secretary-treasurer of this organization, toward the organization, pushing the organization in the mining industry in the northwest and southwest, and the lumber industry of the northwest. This organization went on among those workers until the organization grew from practically nothing until it included very many thousands of employees in those industries in its membership.

In July, 1917, there was a meeting of the general executive board held in Chicago. There has been a good deal of discussion and a good deal of testimony during the case about what happened at that meeting with respect to the proposition that the general executive board should declare the position of the organization with respect to war, the United States Government at that time being in a state of war with Germany. It is the position of the defendants that no such statement was prepared. In the record book of the general executive board meeting of July 5, among other entries is the following:

"Moved and seconded that the general executive board draw up a statement for the membership, defining the position of the organization on the question of war."

Some weeks after July 5, being the date of that entry, a member of the executive board, Frank Little, wrote a letter to Haywood asking about the getting out of the statement of the general executive board on war. Haywood replied to that letter of Little on July 27 in the following words:

"In regard to the statement of the board on war, will say after the statement in this week's Solidarity by the editor, it would be superfluous to publish the statement of the board, as it is practically the same and covers the same essential points as Solidarity's statement."

A document was found among the files at general headquarters by the United States marshals when they were executing the search warrant, the service of which brought into court from various parts of the country a vast volume of evidence in this case. Among other documents brought in was this statement which I shall read, which was tendered to the court, denied by the defendants as being the statement referred to as having been adopted by the board and referred to in Haywood's letter entitled, "Statement of the G. E. B. on war."

"Statement of the general executive board of the I. W. W. on war."

The General Executive Board of the I. W. W. in session assembled, reaffirming its unflinching determination the unalterable opposition of the Industrial Workers of the World and its membership to all wars, and the participation therein of the membership of the Industrial Workers of the World.

"We wish to draw the attention



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
William D. Haywood

of the membership of the I. W. W. the fact that any member of the Industrial Workers of the World who becomes a member of the military or naval forces of this or any other country where we are organized, cannot retain his membership in this organization.

"Members of the I. W. W. who at the outbreak of the European war enlisted in the Canadian forces were summarily expelled from the organization; this section will be strictly followed in all cases.

"In this mad chaos of bloodshed and slaughter that has engulfed the world, all the rights we have fought so long and bitterly to retain and enlarge, are in danger of being crushed and suppressed by the ruthless powers of capitalism, therefore, it behooves the membership of the I. W. W. to look well to their rights, and to battle for their principles with intensified vigor and courage. We must not allow the masters of industry, under the cloak of 'military expedience' or the subtle and hypocritical lie of this being a 'war for democracy' to destroy every vestige of our organization, to stifle the voice of the workers, to crush the working-class press, by abrogating the rights of free speech, free press and free assembly, as they are now doing on every hand; these tyrannical acts and usurpations of power, we cannot and shall not tolerate without protest and resistance by all methods within our power; we must let those tyrants understand that they cannot fool us with their 'war for democracy' lies by destroying democracy here.

"We of the Industrial Workers of

the World, who have always opposed the war and any participation therein, consider our membership exempt from any participation in this or any other war, just as much as the Quakers or any religious sect that opposed war, we oppose war, not from religious mo-

at Chicago. This statement of the

editor of Solidarity is as follows—this

being the statement which Haywood

told Little covered practically the

same ground as the general executive

board's statement on war:

"Were you drafted?

it, in order that the two may stand

side by side and be better understood:

"THE DEADLY PARALLEL

"We, the Industrial Workers of the

World in convention assembled, here-

by reaffirm our adherence to the prin-

ciples of industrial unionism, and re-

dedicate ourselves to the unflinching

prosecution of the struggle for the abo-

lition of wage slavery, and the realiza-

tion of our ideals in industrial

democracy.

"With the European War for con-

quest and exploitation raging and

destroying the lives, class conscious-

ness and unity of the workers, and

the ever growing agitation for mili-

tary preparedness clouding the main

issues, and delaying the realization

of our ultimate aim with patriotic,

and therefore, capitalistic aspira-

tions, we openly declare ourselves

determined opponents of all nation-

alistic sectionalism or patriotism,

and the militarism preached and

supported by our one enemy, the

capitalist class. We condemn all

wars, and, for the prevention of such,

we proclaim the anti-militaristic pro-

paganda in time of peace, thus pro-

moting class solidarity among the

workers of the entire world, and in

time of war, the general strike in all

industries.

"We extend assurances of both

moral and material support to all

workers who suffer at the hands of

the capitalist class for their adhesion

to the principles, and call on all

workers to unite themselves with us,

that the reign of the exploiters may

cease and this earth be made fair

through the establishment of the

Industrial Democracy."

Now, I read the pledge given to the

nation by the American Federation of

Labor:

"We, the officers of the national and

international trades unions of Amer-

ica, in national conference assembled,

in the capital of our nation, hereby

pledge ourselves in peace or in war,

in stress or in storm, to stand un-

reservedly by the standards of liberty,

and the safety and preservation of the

institutions and ideals of our republic.

"In this solemn hour of our nation's

life, it is our earnest hope that our

republic may be safeguarded in its

unswerving desire for peace; that our

people may be spared the horrors and

the burdens of war; that they may

have the opportunity to cultivate and

develop the arts of peace, human

brotherhood and a higher civilization.

"But despite all our endeavors and

hopes, should our country be drawn

into the maelstrom of the European

conflict, we, with these ideals of lib-

erty and justice herein declared, as

the indispensable basis for national

policies, offer ourselves to our coun-

try in every field of activity to defend,

safeguard and preserve the Republic

of the United States of America

against its enemies, whomsoever they

may be, and we call upon our fel-

low citizens in the holy name of labor, justice, freedom

and humanity to devotedly and patri-

otically give like service."

The evidence is that the general

circulation of the thing could at

our entrance into the war, although

there was some evidence of its ap-

pearance here and there and else-

where after we got into the war. But,

during all the period after the war,

and until the arrests of the defend-

ants in this case, the matter of this

circular was carried in the back of a

pamphlet generally distributed

throughout the membership of this

organization, on the subject of the

general strike, by William D. Hay-

wood. This "Deadly Parallel" was

carried in the back.

In a general way, in so far as there

have been formal declarations by au-

thorities, that gives the attitude of

the I. W. W. organizations on the general

subject of the war before April, 1917,

and in so far as there were public

declarations after April 6, 1917, the

position of this organization on the

subject of the United States' relation

to the war since that time.

There were many letters, there

were many speeches before the pas-

sage of our joint resolution, and all

through 1917, after the passage of

the resolution, in harmony with these

publications and declarations which

I have read, printed not merely in

Solidarity, which, as I have indicated,

was published at headquarters and

sent out through the membership, but

the Industrial Worker, another of-

icial organ of this organization, printed

in Seattle and circulated through

the membership throughout the

United States, but principally through

the Western states, and in various

foreign papers printed in alien

languages, and being practically sub-

stantially official organs of the I. W.

W. organization.

I have already indicated that after

the withdrawal of the American Am-

bassador from Berlin, and the with-

drawal of the German Ambassador

from Washington, in 1917, the organi-

zation, under the direction of head-

quarters, proceeded vigorously to push

its activities in the lumber districts

of the Northwest, and in the mining

districts of the Northwest and South-

west. These activities continued un-

til a great many thousands of mem-

bers signed up with the membership

of the I. W. W. organization in those

industries.

June 5 came along after the enact-

ment of the compulsory service law

on May 10th, and, being the day on

which persons liable to military ser-

vices were required to register, most

people registered, but some people

did not register, and some people

who did not register were members

of this organization, and some people

who were not members of this or-

ganization who failed to register

were arrested, and they were put in

the jail at various places in the United

States. Immediately after these ar-

rests, the evidence in this case shows

there was a very general outcry

among the membership of this organi-

zation against these arrests. There

was a very general discussion of the

measures to be resorted to by this

organization because of these ar-

rests, and some few things were done

by the organization succeeding the

arrests, and because of these ar-

rests at Seattle and various other

places in the Northwest, and there

were arrests, on the 5th of June, of

several persons charged with failure

to register at Rockford, Illinois.

Now, it is a motto of this organiza-

tion that "an injury to one is an injury

to all," and it is very generally the

position of this organization when any

man who happens to be a member of

this organization is arrested, charged

with crime, that that is an injury to

that member, and therefore, it is the

concern of the organization. These

arrests were made at various places

in the Northwest and at Rockford, Ill.

And at Rockford, Ill., when the arrests

of several members were made, there

was organized a demonstration, not

exclusively by this organization or

its members, but a demonstration that

had the hearty support of those mem-

bers of this organization in Rockford,

cooperating to that end with various

other elements then in Rockford in

a like frame of mind on the subject.

And these people, 150 in number, went

down to the county jail in Rockford

where were incarcerated these men

who had been arrested for evading

registration, as a protest against the

arrest of those members for evading

registration, and demanded that they

all be locked up.

economically and financially, will be used to support any of our members in their refusal to kill or be killed." That relates to their going into the army.

On the 7th of July, having in mind the declaration which I have read from the purported statement of the general executive board on the question of war, and the policy of the organization that it would use the entire strength of the organization, morally, economically and financially, to support any member in their refusal to kill or be killed, on the 7th of July, in reply to a letter from the defendant Dan Buckley, Haywood wrote as follows:

"In reply to query as to the stand of the organization on the failure of members or the refusal of members to register, will say, the organization is doing all it possibly can for such members. While no official stand has been taken by the organization on the question of registration, believing that the individual member was the best judge of how to act on that question, still nothing has been left undone to help out the boys arrested for evading registration. Fred N. Moore has been engaged as general counsel for the I. W. W. and the greater part of his time will be occupied in cases growing out of the evasion of registration by the members. The general executive board in session has devoted considerable time to discussing the whole proposition and are preparing a statement of the same to the membership."

That letter of Haywood is dated July 7th. I referred to the growth of this organization in the Northwest and the Southwest, succeeding breaking off of diplomatic relations. After the declaration of war, that is after April 6, some weeks after, there was a strike started at Sandpoint, Ida. Sandpoint, was within the jurisdiction of the Spokane union. They had a convention of that Spokane union. No. 500, in March, 1917. It was attended by delegates from the then existing locals throughout that part of the country. The delegates from this place, Sandpoint, presented a resolution that this branch goes on record in favor of a general strike in case of conscription. This was before the enactment of our war resolution, before the adoption of the conscription law of May 18. This resolution was adopted.

At a meeting of the Sandpoint branch of this industrial union, No. 500, held on April 6, it was resolved, that if the United States starts to conscript, we will call a general strike all over the country. That was the day the war resolution was passed. It just happens that on that day this Sandpoint union passed that resolution.

In the issue of Solidarity of June 23 following, there was printed the following telegram addressed to Haywood from Seattle, Washington, June 18, 1917:

"Attempt made to raid I. W. W. hall here by soldiers and sailors. Fifty-one are being held on open charges, including Herbert Mahler. Fourteen may be held on account of registration. All members are standing firm. The Seattle I. W. W. pledges support to Rockford. The hall is still closed. Details of raid follow by mail. Defense Committee."

"Seattle I. W. W. pledges support to Rockford."

The Rockford demonstration had taken place about 10 days before, and the Rockford demonstration was a demonstration against nothing in the world but the enforcement of the compulsory service law by the arrest of men who had refused to register as required by the compulsory service law.

On June 18 and 19, a circular letter over the signature of Byer, Davis and Rice and Wimbom, for the purpose generally of looking after members of this organization that were arrested, were sent broadcast throughout the membership of the I. W. W. organization throughout the United States, asking for an expression of opinion as to the advisability of calling a general strike throughout the United States on account of the persecution of the I. W. W. for their alleged anti-conscription activity, and stating that Seattle had gone on record in favor of such a strike. A general strike, according to the literature of this organization, is a total cessation of industry, a total paralysis of industry.

Many replies were received from these circulars, one from Bisbee, Ariz., being a branch of Industrial Union No. 800. They held a meeting on June 23. This communication from the Seattle executive committee as to the advisability of a general strike throughout the United States as a protest against persecution of the I. W. W. members on account of alleged anti-conscription activity was ordered taken up under the head of new business, and this is what the record shows:

"Communication from Seattle taken up. Moved that the secretary be instructed to reply to that letter in the affirmative."

Then there was an amendment, and an amendment to the amendment proposed, and those were voted down. The amendment to the amendment was ruled out of order. The motion carried.

Crosby, Minnesota replies: "There is a minute in the record of the proceedings of Industrial Union 490, as follows:

"Letter from Seattle, Wash., in which they want to know if we are ready to go to the general strike and decided to answer that we are ready to come along at any minute and also that we had the same question up here among the iron miners. Letter from Seattle in which they notified that 50 or more organizations have struck together in Seattle and started to fight against the unlawfully arrested, and state the free speech fight was ready. Their subscription list was not taken to hand because we have all what we could do to help when we help prisoner defense committee which are close here."

On the 29th of June, Rowan, the

head of Industrial Union at Spokane, sent this letter to Martin on the western side of the mountains:

"A strike started in the neighborhood of Sandpoint, and is starting throughout Idaho—"Sandpoint was on the east side of the mountains—"and is starting throughout Idaho, Montana and eastern Washington." At the meeting of the organization committee on June 1st, it was decided to call a general strike July 1st. After investigating the strike in Sandpoint we were firmly convinced the only thing was to start a strike as quickly as possible, or as quietly as possible. I don't know which it should be. Do you know, Mr. Vanderveer?

Mr. Vanderveer—No, I haven't any idea.

The Court—It is either "quickly" or "quietly."

"I have telegraphed from Sandpoint to this effect, and to send out the strike call which had been prepared in advance."

That was sent to Martin on the western side of the mountains by Rowan, who was at the head of the union on the eastern side of the mountains, on the 30th of June. On the same date was gotten out this declaration of the Spokane Union, addressed to "All Workers of the Lumber Industry":

"After careful consideration it has been decided by the organization committee in pursuance to instructions by the general convention of lumber workers assembled in Spokane in March, to call a general strike of all workers in the woods and mills. Now is the time to strike to enforce the demands of the I. W. W. Signed, 'Lumber Workers Industrial Union, No. 500, I. W. W. Rowan and Turner, Secretary-Treasurer and Chairman of the Organization Committee.'"

This circular covered the territory east of the Cascade Mountains. The territory west of the Cascade Mountains was called out on strike on July 14th, by the Seattle district office. That call was as follows:

"Fellow workers: We of the organization committee were instructed by the convention to notify the members of the Industrial Union 500 of the Seattle district when we thought the time ripe for a general strike. We have had continuous calls from workers in the Seattle district, and also from workers in the Spokane district, that the strike be called now. Already Aberdeen lumber workers have struck, as the conditions were so that they were unable to hold them any longer. But word comes from Spokane that our members are being jailed, beaten up and deported by the henchmen of the masters. Our halls are also being raided. Some action must be taken to stop these high-handed methods. The organization committee have made a decision that this is about the best time the strike should be called, so action must be started now. The principal demand is an eight-hour day with no reduction in pay. Other demands will follow. Yours for Solidarity." Committee named.

On Aug. 12, Rowan, who was the head of the Spokane union, caused to be circulated a bulletin calling for a general strike in the harvest fields of the Northwest, and in the construction camps of the Northwest, to be effective Aug. 20, if all class war prisoners were not released by that time. From that circular, which was printed, and which called a general strike to take effect on Aug. 20, I quote the following:

"Fellow Workers: If these men"—referring to men who had been arrested all through the Northwest, claimed by the defendants and by the I. W. W. organization to have been unjustly arrested, some arrests having been made by military authorities when martial law had not been declared. "If these men or all other members of our organization in the northwestern states are not turned loose by the 20th, let our answer be a general strike of all men employed in the harvest fields and the fruit orchards of those states, let the harvests go to waste and the fruit rot on the ground. If the laws of the country are set aside, and the Constitution overruled in the interests of a camp of hungry pirates, then we will have recourse to the forces of the working class. By the use of our economic power, we will force the ruling class to give justice to our members, or else the crops in the northwest territory shall be left unharvested."

This general strike, which it was intended to call on Aug. 20 by this circular gotten out by Rowan, did not take place. Rowan was arrested one or two days before the date fixed in the circular for the general strike. Whether there is any relationship between that arrest and the failure of the strike to take effect is only a matter of inference.

I neglected, in dealing with the action of the Sandpoint union, to read a letter written to one of the defendants by Kirkland from Butte, Montana, on June 5, addressed to Harry Lloyd, one of the defendants—not in connection with Sandpoint, but in connection with Butte.

"We, I. W. W. members of Butte, Montana, have been doing some anti-war agitation, and on the 5th day of June, 1917, we tried to hold a meeting and form an anti-war parade, and several of our members and sympathizers were imprisoned by the authorities and consequently we have decided to declare Butte under strike condition, and help in any form is urgently needed. So send us pamphlets and speakers, if possible. Now is the best time, the sooner the better."

A copy or a duplicate of that letter from Kirkland to Lloyd was found in the files of the general headquarters of the I. W. W. with the word "file" marked on it. It was the custom of Mr. Haywood, having read letters that he did not answer but which he desired to preserve, to write on them the word "file." The word "file" was written on this letter addressed to him by somebody on June 5, being a copy of the letter I have just read, a duplicate of the letter I have just read from Kirkland to Lloyd. Haywood

denied that the word "file" was written in his handwriting, but it went to the jury for what it was worth, with the word "file" acknowledged by Haywood on other documents in evidence, for the jury to determine whether or not the word "file" was in Haywood's handwriting, and whether or not, therefore, he had seen it.

The strikes in the copper mines of Butte were sought on the trial of the case by the defense to be shown to have all resulted from a fire in the Speculator mine. The letter of Kirkland to Lloyd, showing what took place on June 5, tells of a parade, that those opposed to the enforcement of the conscription law in Butte at that time got up as a protest. The trouble started before the Speculator fire. The strikes in the lumber district east of the Cascade Mountains, and in the lumber district west of the Cascade Mountains, and in the copper district in the Southwest, having in mind the evidence in the case as to the attitude of the organization toward the question of a general strike, the attitude of the organization toward the arrest of its members for failure to register, and the use of the general strike on that account, the declaration of the general executive board, the letter of the editor of Solidarity published in that paper, the letter of Haywood to Little calling his attention to the article in Solidarity, by the editor of Solidarity on that subject, all justified the jury in the inference that regardless of what was said as to the object of those strikes, one of the things which the organization had in mind was the treatment of its members in connection with their failure to register under the compulsory service law, and there was no escape for the jury from the conclusion on the evidence that whatever the protestation of the organization may have been, the organization of those strikes at that time on those conditions was directly and necessarily calculated to bring about the very results set out in this indictment. After those strikes were all called and were on, on Aug. 3, Haywood sent a telegram to Kimball, who was at that time in the detention camp in New Mexico:

"Have sent a telegram to President Wilson." That related to the deportation from Bisbee. "Strikes on of miners, lumber jacks, harvest workers, growing. Marine transport workers report action."

At the time that telegram was sent, it was undoubtedly in contemplation that these various strikes referred to in this telegram, and which I have referred to already as having been called and being in operation would follow and take place. However, that strike was not called.

The arrests in this case took place in September. From that time on the activities of these defendants ceased. The question before the jury here was whether or not there was a conspiracy as charged. I am obliged to say that the jury was left, in my judgment, no avenue of escape from that verdict on this evidence. The express declarations of the leaders of the organization, the correspondence of its district officers and local officers, a mass of which was put in evidence, everything on the subject of the frame of mind of the organization and its purposes with respect to war, its declaration respecting war after we got into it, the United States being at war, cannot be treated as mere abstractions; all point to one ultimate object. Now, I do not mean to say that this organization deliberately started out to organize in the United States to help Germany. Whether some members of this organization had in mind or not, I am without opinion, which it is unnecessary, if I had one, to express on this occasion.

But that the activities of the organization were necessarily and reasonably calculated to obstruct the activities of the United States, not only in the enforcement of the compulsory service law requiring registration on June 5, but to obstruct the activities of the United States in providing itself with war equipment, there can be no kind of doubt. And when men engaged in an enterprise of that character are placed on trial, and the proofs brought out, there is only one thing for a jury to do, and that is to find them guilty. I refer to this because I want nobody to have any doubt in his mind in the way of what has been said in this case about the jury. The jury could not have done anything else on this evidence, but find a verdict of guilty.

When the country is at peace, it is a legal right of free speech to oppose going to war, and to oppose even preparation for war. But when once war is declared, this right ceases. After war is declared and before the law was passed to raise the army, it was

the legal right of free speech to oppose the adoption of a compulsory military service law. But, once that law was passed, free speech did not authorize a man to oppose or resist that law. The man that opposes it or resists it violates it. And men who conspire to aid another man to oppose or resist it violate the statute penalizing conspiracy as charged in the appropriate counts of this indictment.

STAY OF SENTENCE DENIED TO I. W. W.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Prospects on Thursday afternoon were that the I. W. W. leaders, recently convicted here and sentenced to prison terms ranging from one year to 20, would be started on their way some time Friday to the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan. George F. Vanderveer, chief counsel for the I. W. W., asked the United States Circuit Court of Appeals on Thursday morning for a stay of sentence. His application was made orally, with no filing of papers, and the court decided it had nothing before it to warrant a stay.

Members of the I. W. W. were closely examined on Thursday, with a number of other suspects, in relation to the bomb explosion here on Wednesday in the Federal Building. Suspicion has grown that there is some connection between the bomb and the trial in the Federal Building, which resulted disastrously to the I. W. W., but proof has yet to be seen.

PROSECUTOR OF I. W. W. RESIGNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Frank K. Nebeker, chief government prosecutor in the I. W. W. trial recently ended after running since spring, sent his resignation on Wednesday to Attorney-General Gregory. Mr. Nebeker has been away from his home in Salt Lake City, Utah, for over a year on the I. W. W. case, and wants to get back. He has been a special assistant to the Attorney-General.

LINCOLN PAGEANT GIVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PETERSBURG, Ill.—"The Lincoln Pageant of Salem Hill" is the name given to Menard County's celebration of the Illinois centennial, the pageant to be presented today at New Salem Hill, south of this city. New Salem was the name of the little town where Abraham Lincoln lived for seven years. It long since disappeared, but replicas of all the buildings and streets have been made appearance as when Lincoln kept store there. There are 400 actors in the pageant impersonating the people who lived in the community when Lincoln lived there.

M. CAILLAUX ASKS FOR EARLY TRIAL

Former French Premier Points Out Injustice of Long Delay in Investigating His Case

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—With the completion of the Malvy trial, interest in the Caillaux case has been much quickened. M. Caillaux himself has addressed a letter to the President of the Chamber, in which he again complains of the slowness of the proceedings. In this letter he reminds the President that the committee of 11, which was originally appointed to consider the demand for the suspension of parliamentary immunity in his case, suggested to the government, following upon a letter from him, M. Caillaux, at the beginning of June, that the preliminary investigations by Captain Bouchardon should be quickened up as much as possible.

Yet, says M. Caillaux, weeks pass by without his being further examined, and he protests against the "calumny" which represents him as being himself responsible for any of these delays.

At the same time, M. Caillaux says, he wishes to call the attention of the committee of 11 to what he describes as the falsification of telegrams to his prejudice. The members of the committee, he says, will see that certain words in the messages from Count von Bernstorff have been cleverly changed, and the tendency is to prejudice him. The committee would also see that the first translation of two telegrams from a German agent in the Argentine, for the publication of which the government took responsibility, although it had been warned that there were doubts about the deciphering, was, to state it mildly, full of mistakes, that a forgery had been committed, that a word which never existed in the German text had been added, and that the sense of a phrase had been changed to his disadvantage. He also complains of what he describes as the machinations of the police against him, and says that very soon he will make a statement on the subject. For the moment it is enough to mention that he was astonished at having been informed only three days previously of the existence of a document that had been intercepted on Dec. 13, 1915, long before the opening of the inquiry into his case. This document supports in a striking manner, he says, statements he has made, but it has been kept back all the time. He imagines that it would have been put away in some corner and forgotten if he had not had the

good fortune to find some other papers referring to it, and only then was its existence revealed to him.

In the meantime various political bodies are making further pronouncements upon the case. The League of the Rights of Man has instructed its general secretary to draw up a circumstantial report upon it and submit it as soon as possible to the committee. The Republican Coalition has passed a long resolution upon the subject in which it says its complaints of the manner in which the charges against M. Caillaux are being conducted are inspired by a profound sense of justice. It says that the former Premier has been the constant victim of maneuvers and calumnies of an odious and iniquitous character, and that there has been a gross abuse of authority on the part of Captain Bouchardon in extending the investigation far beyond the limits sanctioned by the Chamber of Deputies when the suspension of parliamentary immunity was approved. Six months of an investigation thus illegally extended had for a principal result to reduce to nothing the calumnious imputations which had been exploited by a certain section clearly in the investigations into the Bolo and Duval cases and in other ways that there was no connection whatever between the charges made against him and the acts of which the others had been guilty. The prosecution itself had shown that this was so, since it had not called M. Caillaux as a witness, and he had only been able to intervene in those cases upon the appeal of the defense.

Furthermore, the Republican Coalition wishes to recall that the pretext for the imprisonment of M. Caillaux was based on the Luxbourg telegrams and the supposed discoveries in the coffre-fort at Florence. A glance at the correct text of the Luxbourg telegrams was enough to demonstrate the absurdity of the charges of intelligence with the enemy which were to be supported by those documents, while as to the coffre-fort of Florence, in conformity with the unvarying statements of M. Caillaux and contrary to the calumnious legends, forged and widely disseminated, as to the presence in that safe of millions of suspect origin, the expert Doyen, after a long and minute investigation, had proved the absolute regularity of all the circumstances attending the fortune of M. Caillaux. The coalition considers that the prolonged detention of the late President of the Council under the pretext of an endless investigation has all the appearance of an abuse of power with the object of keeping a statesman out of public affairs for the time being. Finally, it says that if the government does not proclaim the mistake it committed in setting out upon this accusation it cannot much longer defer a complete explanation to the country and must afford M. Caillaux the opportunity of defending himself in public.

DRY CANDIDATES IN NEVADA ASSURED

Gov. Boyle Carries Nearly the Whole State on Prohibition Platform—T. L. Oddie Nominated by About 500 Votes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

RENO, Nev.—With practically complete returns in from Tuesday's primary election, the nomination of avowed dry candidates for Governor on both the Democratic and Republican tickets is assured. Emmet D. Boyle, the present Governor, who was running on the Democratic ticket on a dry platform, carried 15 of the 16 counties in the State and polled nearly as many votes as all three of his opponents.

Former Governor Tasker L. Oddie, Republican, defeated William M. Kearny by approximately 500 votes. Mr. Oddie declared himself in favor of prohibition early in the campaign. In every county to report thus far legislative candidates who will favor the ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment have been nominated by Democrats and Republicans.

E. E. Roberts, who is at present Nevada's representative in Congress, defeated Walter C. Lamb for the Republican senatorial nomination by almost three to one. The latter, who was at one time private secretary for Senator Francis G. Newlands, attacked Mr. Roberts' loyalty because of his votes on the McLeary resolution, the resolution declaring war and other war-time measures. He led Roberts in but one county in the State, however.

Charles R. Evans defeated James D. Finch for the Democratic nomination for representative in Congress by an overwhelming vote.

Wilcox Still Leads Philipp

Official Count May Be Required to Learn Wisconsin's Choice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—So close is the race between Governor Philipp and Roy P. Wilcox for the Republican nomination for Governor of Wisconsin that an official count will probably be required to determine the result. Wilcox still maintains a small lead with one-tenth of the precincts missing. On Thursday night the Governor in a statement virtually proposed that both men run, the one getting the smaller vote to run independently. This would undoubtedly result in placing the State in the Democratic column.

LUMBER PRICES—and Others

IN these times of radical advances in the prices of all necessary commodities it behooves us systematically to inform ourselves as to comparative costs.

Only through such knowledge can we buy wisely, economically, and at the proper time, with the assurance of getting the fullest value for every dollar expended.

Since the beginning of the European war the price of Southern Pine lumber (easily the leader among building woods for general construction) has advanced. That is, Southern Pine costs more in dollars and cents today than it did in 1913. But,

Southern Pine Is Not High

Compared with the advance in cost of other staple commodities, its price has declined.

In terms of trade and exchange, other commodities will purchase an average of 43.7 per cent more lumber today than in the pre-war period. For example, herewith are shown the amounts of a few other commodities required to purchase 1,000 board feet of Southern Pine in 1913 and in the first quarter of 1918:

	1913	1st QTR. 1918
Wheat	23.4 Bu.	15.1 Bu.
Corn	35 Bu.	16.6 Bu.
Hogs	290 Lbs.	210 Lbs.
Cotton	189.5 Lbs.	103.2 Lbs.
Wool	95.8 Lbs.	46 Lbs.
Sugar	553.1 Lbs.	437.9 Lbs.

The tabulations of well known statistical authorities show a war-time advance of 39 per cent in the price of lumber; but the value of lumber, as expressed in its exchange value with other commodities, shows a decrease of 43.7 per cent.

Fairly measured by existing commodity values, the present cost of Southern Pine is remarkably low. That is a fact well worth knowing and remembering, because it means a saving to all who have occasion to buy building materials.



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THE EFFECT OF WAR ON GERMAN PEOPLE

Swiss Writer Finds They Have Become Immune to Everything That Might Inspire and Demand Individual Thinking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERNE, Switzerland—In a survey of the attitude of the German people, contributed to a recent issue of Die Freie Zeitung, Dr. Adolf Saenger distinguishes three different phases in the attitude of the German people during the war. The first was that of the period of war enthusiasm; the second, which he writes, found a feeble echo in the Reichstag resolution of 1917, was that of an increasing tendency to belittle themselves once more, and the third is what appears to be the neutral observer to be a condition of indifference, which began to gain ground toward the end of 1917. A year ago, Dr. Saenger writes, it was still possible to believe that the German people would gradually comprehend the origin and character of the war, and rise against its masters, but even the Independent Socialists have now relinquished that belief.

Dr. Saenger attributes this indifference partly to the effects of hardship, but still more to the moral decadence which, he considers, has been produced by the isolation of the people from the rest of the world by a system of lies and the censorship. "This," he writes, "and not, as is so often superficially asserted, the successes of the German arms, has rendered possible the von Ludendorff dictatorship. One cannot experience unscathed nearly four years of censorship."

A Chinese wall has been drawn about the German Empire, through which not even the few theoretical achievements of this miserable year of war can penetrate; Nicolai is shut out. Harbours admitted since the March offensive. The latter fact is significant. Prince Lichnowsky and Dr. Muller are now admitted also: the German people, in fact, has now become immune to everything that might inspire and demand individual thinking. That has been shown, for instance, by the ineffectiveness of the Lichnowsky memorandum and von Jacob's reply, both of which exposed the fraud as to England's responsibility for the war. This the official Social Democratic Party also noted with satisfaction, and thereupon cast its opposition rifle from it with relief in order to confine itself henceforth, like the Russian People's Commissaries, to protesting.

"And they are mistaken who think that the German people's eyes will be opened when once matters are put before them in a different manner from that in which they have hitherto been presented by their rulers. The circumstance that they have believed in this latter view of things for years, and have made it their own, would alone prevent it. And here let there be no comparison with Russia, for the shift there between people and government has never existed in Germany, despite all the criticism that has been forthcoming as to details. In Germany the recognition of the guilt of the one would mean the recognition of the guilt of the other, and silence is preferred."

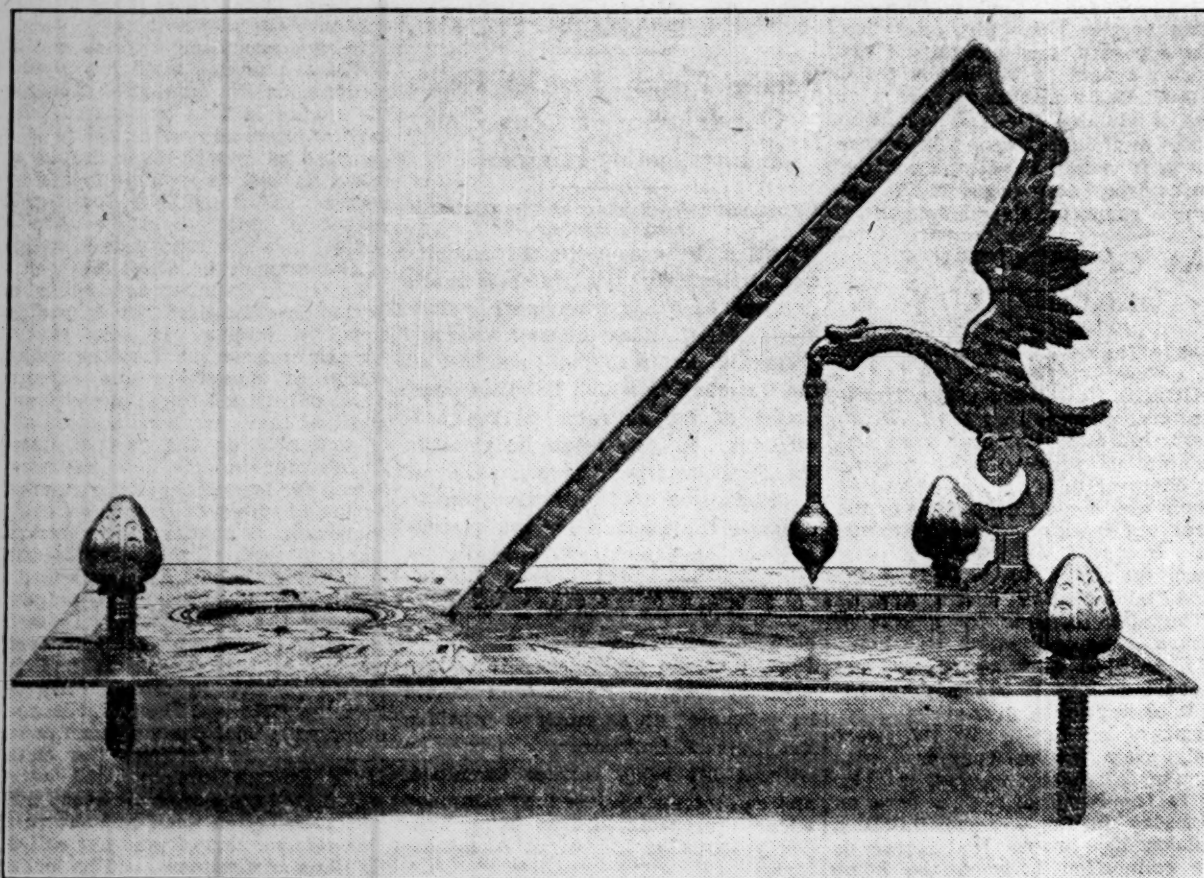
"The prevailing sense of co-responsibility alone explains the almost tearful sensitiveness of what nevertheless is undoubtedly a robust martial nation so soon as a neutral even so much as touches upon certain obvious matters, even though his companion privately hold other views than those of the ruling class. The German people will be protected by that Chinese wall and its ineradicable effects from a different view of the world war for a long time to come and even down to the period of a time of peace free from the censorship, unless that wall is torn down from without—for it never will be torn down from within. Only it should not be believed that bridges can be built so quickly again between the two different worlds of ideas that confront one another today."

"It is precisely to neutrals that the points of contrast become more and more marked, and those who last year believed in an increasing tendency to reflect and to reform, have had to abandon that belief. The belief in justice, the hope of a family of peoples, which has become more and more a sacred profession of faith in the West, is derided in the Central Empire as foolish talk, and no longer, as was the case a year ago, regretfully rejected as a fantasy, or thrust aside as hypocrisy. And the Reichstag, ratifying the peace treaty in the East, did so not on the ground, for instance, that might bestows right, but in the conviction that the treaty was founded upon German right and justice."

"It is true that from time to time the Reichstag indulges in a debate on the censorship, but that is only against certain excesses, and no longer against the censorship itself. No one any longer feels the institution itself irksome. It is with the censorship as it is with hunger since potatoes have been available instead of turnips, the food situation has been 'glänzend.' The indifference is complete, and one would have to abandon all hope, were it not that the national attitude must be regarded as something not mechanical. If iron rusts, it remains rust, but if a plant appears on the point of perishing from lack of water it can be revived again by a shower of rain."

"Must we accept the condition of indifference as the final one? Yes, if the war ends in the way that the Germans now imagine it will—no, if a storm bursts from without. Thus—and only thus—could the air be purified again."

"But it may be that it is just the present passive slumber, concerning which all phrases as to strength and



Reproduced by courtesy of the directors of the Victoria and Albert Museum
Austrian sundial of the Seventeenth Century

SUNDIALS

enthusiasm cannot deceive us, rather than the last remains of consciousness that yet lingered in the peace resolution of 1917, which might provide an instrument upon which democracy could play the march that hailed its entry. And perhaps that march could awaken anew the spirit slumbering under the thorny exterior. The German people now hears the fanfare of militarism as little as we hear the ticking of the clock to which we are accustomed; they have already blared forth too long and too monotonously. It might, perhaps, listen, however, to the piping note of a new spring—but only when a mighty storm from the free West has awakened it."

DEVELOPMENT OF ROYAL AIR FORCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Among the many wonders of the war nothing is more striking than the development of the Royal Air Force. Four years ago the British possessed considerably fewer than 100 aeroplanes. Now, the Royal Air Force alone destroys in an average week a considerably larger number of enemy aeroplanes than Britain possessed when war began. The officially recorded figures for a single month illustrate the combatant activities of the R. A. F. In the month of June last, the number of enemy aircraft brought down (which means destroyed) by the British alone was 314, whilst the number driven down out of control was 168. As against that total of 482 enemy machines destroyed or driven down, 163 British machines were reported missing for the same period. Another month shows 518 enemy aircraft accounted for, and only 128 British machines missing.

During one month our airmen fired at ground targets 915,308 rounds of machine-gun ammunition. During the same month British airmen dropped 853 tons of bombs over different military objectives, and made no fewer than 74 separate bombing raids over Germany itself, apart from work over the battle area, and engaging nearly 2000 enemy batteries. These are figures of combatant work only. In a single month the R. A. F. have taken well over 40,000 photographs over the enemy lines.

There is also the work carried out by our airmen in cooperation with the artillery, by means of which the fire of the gunners is directed with precision upon enemy guns and gun emplacements, billets, transport, railways, dumps, and concentration of troops. During the year ending June 30, 1918 British airmen have accounted for considerably over 4000 enemy aircraft, whilst the number of British machines reported missing in the same period was just over 1000.

The Royal Air Force now adds to its resources every few days as much as its total resources at one period of war, whilst its personnel has now been multiplied more than 200 times. Apart from new production, which is of course enormous, the R. A. F. now reconstructs many more machines in a month than Britain possessed altogether at one stage of the war. It is no uncommon thing for British airmen to bomb military objectives in Germany itself three times in one day.

The visitor to the battle zone in France today will find at a single R. A. F. motor transport repair park 1000 hours working day and night on the repair alone of one kind of R. A. F. motor transport. Though important, motor transport is but one of the minor factors in a vast and many-sided industry which embraces almost every known trade and handicraft, which, so far from shrinking, will mightily expand when victory brings peace, and with it the beginning of commercial aviation for the British Empire.

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Whiting-Adams Brushes Awarded Gold Medal and Official Blue Ribbon, the Highest Award at Panama-Pacific Exposition, 1915

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Most people nowadays regard the sundial merely as an effective feature to be judiciously used in garden planning. Yet the sundial had a long day as a serious factor in men's calculations, though now it seems to have entered upon a phase of its career in which it is asked not so much to tell the time of day, as to look as ornamental as possible in some pleasant garden spot, having been superseded in its former functions by clocks and watches. Hazlitt declared that "Of the several modes of counting time, that by the sundial is perhaps the most apposite and striking, if not the most convenient and comprehensive." and Lamb, in giving a somewhat familiar verdict, makes use of such a charming fancy that the passage is worth quoting. Concerning the sundial he says, "It was the measure appropriate for sweet plants and flowers to spring by, for the birds to apportion their silver warbling by, for flocks to pasture and be led to fold by."

When sundials were in regular use before the advent of watches, and before these became popular and available to all and sundry, "dialing," or the method of making the needed calculations involved in the construction of a sundial which would tell the time correctly in a given place, was a regular part of the school curriculum and numerous treatises were written on the subject. John Wells wrote in "Sciographia, or The Art of Shadows," in 1635: "Here have we then the Art of Numbering time by Shadows after the most Methodical, Compensious and Pervious Manner completely and demonstratively delivered for all Places both by Lines and Numbers." While, less practically and more poetically, Robert Herrick had written five years earlier that "A Dial is the visible Map of Time, till whose Invention 'twas follied in the Sun to play with a Shadow. It is the Anatomy of the Day and a Scale of Miles for the Jorney of the Sun."

Among the celebrated dial makers Nicholas Kratzer of Munich holds a prominent place. He came to England and became a fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, in 1517. A most elaborate portable dial that he made for Cardinal Wolsey is still in existence, and his portrait by Holbein may be seen in the Louvre.

Sundials can trace their ancestry back to a very remote antiquity. Herodotus states, "It was from the Babylonians that the Greeks learned concerning the pole and the gnomon and the twelve parts of the day." The Tower of the Winds in Athens had a dial on each of its eight sides, and there seem to have been numerous sundials in ancient Rome.

The choice of mottoes for sundials gives scope for the exercise of a very pretty fancy, and it is well worth while, if one intends to erect a sundial in one's garden, to take some little trouble in finding a good one, either borrowed or original. "Horas non numero nisi serenas," which Hazlitt saw with such pleasure on a sundial near Venice, is, with its various translations, such as "I count only the bright hour," a very well-known motto.

Rhyming and punning mottoes were very much liked at one time, and one on a sundial at Oxford bearing the arms of a Seventeenth Century Lord Wharton is a good example:

A Moment—mark how small a space
The dial shows upon the face;
Yet waste but one—and thou wilt see
Of how great moment it can be."

"Come, light, visit me," is a pretty motto seen on a sundial in a Northamptonshire garden.

Those who have ancient sundials in

their gardens are very fortunate, but falling the possession of either an old garden or an old sundial the best thing to do, for those who like such things, is to set about procuring the best available new one. Sundials are commonly placed upon a short pillar and the selection of their position in a garden is an important matter. In a formal garden, especially, they are invaluable. They look unusually effective in the center of a little paved court, or at the junction of several paths or in the middle of a little grassy plot. They may be very well placed, also, upon a terrace. Some people like the severity of the effect of a well-proportioned stone pillar standing free of any foliage, but there is a great deal to be said in favor of planting flowering plants around the base of a sundial. Every one will choose these according to his individual taste. Some people like their sundials wreathed with roses, others will prefer a formally laid out bed at its base.

The old-fashioned flowers, however, seem in all cases the appropriate ones to be grouped about a sundial; lavender bushes, so they are not allowed to attain an unwieldy size, look charming for the mauve spikes on the gray-green bushes are beautiful, quite apart from their fragrance, and then there is all the charm of association in their favor.

Andrew Marvell seems to have known a sundial actually carried out in flowering plants, although, on the other hand, his allusion may be only to a garden, and it might exercise some one's ingenuity to discover how this was done and attempt a repetition. He wrote:

How well the skillful gardener drew
Of flowers and herbs, this dial new
Where, from above, the milder sun
Doth through a fragrant zodiac run;
And as it works, the industrious bee
Computes its time as well as we.
How could such sweet and wholesome hours
Be reckoned but with herbs and flowers?

FOOD PROSPECTS FOR THE ALLIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—At the last meeting of the consumers council, Mr. Hoover, United States Food Controller, gave a most hopeful and reassuring address on the subject of the food prospects of the allied nations.

Under the pressure of the war, he stated that the United States had been in a position to make large exports. Last year they had exported over 10,000,000 tons of food, and this year they would send out about 18,000,000 tons without trenching on their own consumption very much. They had a great reserve behind that 18,000,000 tons in the fact of the high standard of living in the United States, and they were able and prepared to reduce their consumption at home to almost any degree that was necessary, beyond what they had done. The total import of the allied nations was 21,000,000 or 22,000,000 tons. North America would be practically able to support the whole of the allied nations during the

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This is to remind women of this important selling at Less Than Future Prices

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GREAT PURCHASES OF THE Y. M. C. A.

Association Spends Quarter of a Million Pounds a Month for the American Troops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The average layman has little conception of the stupendous amount of supplies of all descriptions purchased by the American Young Men's Christian Association headquarters in London, for the American troops stationed in Great Britain, and passing through, en route to France. When it is understood that £250,000 per month is expended for these supplies, some idea can be gained of the giant task being carried on by this organization.

The purchasing department of the Y. M. C. A. is an institution unique in itself, conducted by the most capable business men that the association could obtain in Great Britain and in America. The headquarters of the purchasing department are at 47 Russell Square, London, where the big orders are handled for Great Britain, and the executive work carried out, but the big warehouses where the goods are stored are in another part of London, with a secretary and staff of assistants to execute the orders of receiving and distributing supplies, as ordered, to the different camps, huts, officers' clubs, inns, stations and other places conducted and controlled by the association.

In connection with the purchases it is interesting to know that over 500 tons of chocolate are bought and consumed every month by the "Sammies," as well as 350 tons of other sweets, commonly known as "candy" in America. Ten thousand tins of pork and beans, which is a favorite dish with the American lads, 9600 tins of sweet corn, 9000 tins of peas, 5000 tins of shredded wheat, 50 cases of grape nuts, 15,000 tins of pears, 4800 tins each of peaches, apricots, pineapples, and tomatoes, and 25 cases each of currants, raisins, and sultanas. These are only a few of the hundreds of articles purchased for the troops, but it gives some idea of the vast amount of work which is attached to the buying department of such an association as the Y. M. C. A. In other words, nearly 300 tons of tinned stuff, sweets, fruit and other eatables are bought here and in America for the soldiers from overseas, who have come into the war to help Britain and her allies to whip Germany.

Aside from this great tonnage of foodstuffs required, the soldiers must have soap, towels, toothbrushes, tooth paste, boot polish, pocket combs, pocket-knives, boot laces, etc. Of soap alone 10,000 bars are required, and 2500 cakes of shaving soap are used monthly, and then the demand is often greater than the supply. 500 gross of tan leather boot laces and 100 gross of pocket combs are used monthly, and 100 gross of shoe brushes. Each month 20 gross of razors are ordered and disposed of, while the soldiers use 1500 fountain pens per month.

From the stationery department, every month 3,000,000 letter heads, 1,500,000 envelopes and 1,000,000 post cards are sent out, all of which are distributed free to the troops. Also about five tons of other printed matter are used, two tons at the general headquarters alone.

In reading the foregoing figures it must be remembered that all of the articles purchased during one month go out almost as fast as they come in.

The "monthly turnover" is not less than £250,000, and varies according to the number of troops arriving and departing from Great Britain. This means \$1,250,000 in American money, which is one of the largest sums per month spent by any organization of its kind for the benefit and welfare of military troops.

These remarkable purchases do not cover the needs of the American soldiers in France. The American Y. M. C. A. at No. 12 Rue d'Aguesseau, Paris, has its own purchasing department, and undoubtedly with over 1,000,000 troops in France at the present time, the purchases are made on a very extensive scale. Orders are occasionally placed through the London department; for example, the Paris office recently sent over a requisition for towels for the soldiers. The London purchasing department of the Y. M. C. A. recently bought 35,000 dozen towels, costing £24,000, or \$210,000.

The work in the field of the American Y. M. C. A. is divided into different areas, in which are located huts for the soldiers as well as inns and clubs for the officers, all in close proximity to their respective camps. These are all in charge of special secretaries, qualified for the work, and it is to them the goods, upon their requisitions to headquarters, are shipped, by means of train, motor lorries or vans, owned and operated by the Y. M. C. A.

The "Eagle Hut" on the Strand, near Kingsway, uses the greater part of the supplies bought by the purchasing department, this being the "hub" in the great wheel around which revolve thousands and thousands of soldiers, not only American, but British, Canadian, French, and, in fact, soldiers of all the Allies, who make great inroads on the stocks of sweets, cakes, biscuits, cocoa, not to speak of the regular meals and luncheons of which on an average over 70,000 are served monthly, while at the "griddle cake" counter 20,000 cakes, with freebie or "sirup," as the Americans call it, are served monthly. This gives an idea of the amount of foodstuffs used at one hut, which is served by a staff of more than 700 volunteer workers, besides over 100 regularly paid employees.

RAILROADS REPORTED IN BETTER SHAPE

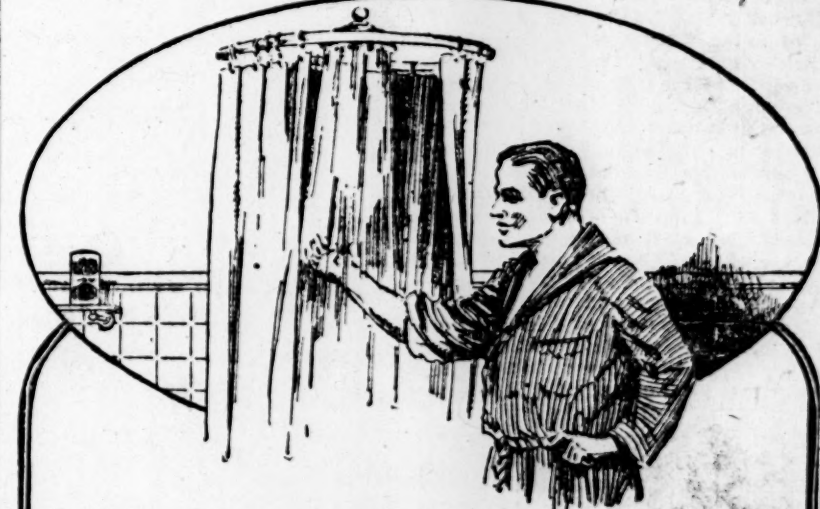
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Oscar A. Price, assistant to W. G. McAdoo, Federal Railroad Director-General, says there will be no freight congestion or coal shortage this winter because of lack of transportation. Mechanics who left the roads to go to munition plants for higher wages are returning because of better working conditions. Motive power on the roads is better than a year ago. In spite of increased rates and decreased facilities, the roads are handling, exclusive of troops, 25 per cent more passengers than ever before.

WOMEN TICKET AGENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Plans for the opening of a school for women railroad ticket agents in Atlanta are being made by officials of the United States Railway Administration for the southeastern region. The school will be one of several to be established in the United States for the purpose of training women to fill the places being vacated by men entering the service, and is expected to be opened within a few weeks.



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At All Dealers

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15c and 30c



MR. TAKE JONESCU
TALKS TO AMERICARumanian Statesman Says the
Hopes of His Country Rest
Upon Allied Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Mr. Take Jonescu, the Rumanian statesman and diplomat, has arrived in London, and in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor supplemented the statements he has already made to the allied press since leaving Rumania, by a message primarily addressed to America.

"In Rumania," he said, "great hopes are placed in America. The American Red Cross has already rendered valuable services in Moldavia, and the people are deeply grateful. But America, we hope, will do much more than alleviate suffering. America will soon have the greatest share in the conduct of the war, in the achievement of final victory. President Wilson has already put into words the vital formula for the future of mankind—no nation is to be governed otherwise than by its consent. In accordance with this rule, Rumania—once divided up among three states, and now, thanks to her union with Bessarabia, only among two—asks for union with the Rumanian provinces of Austria-Hungary."

"It would be entirely false," Mr. Jonescu continued, "to imagine that the Rumanian nation would be content if only it received back what it lost by the surrender—for I cannot call it peace—of Bucharest; that is, if its former frontiers, and its economic and political freedom were restored. Rumania entered the war with two ends in view: to assist, in her measure, the realization of the freedom of mankind, and to achieve her national unity, without which she will never be capable of contributing her share toward the world's progress. In Rumania, every one is a certain victory will be on our side, and so much the more since the great Republic across the ocean entered into the contest. America is loved all over the world, and I do not think any country has ever had in its history so great an era as America has now. We place our confidence in the American nation's sense of justice."

"As for me," Mr. Jonescu declared, "if I had to decide anew for or against Rumania's entry into the war, I would decide again on intervention immediately, even if it involved once more the consequences that the Russian breakdown has brought about. Neutrality in such a conflict is absolutely self-condemned. I hope," he added, "to go to America next spring, to see the great nation at work just as in France I have seen its splendid boys."

Turning to the two outstanding questions of Rumanian domestic politics—the Jewish question and the agrarian problem, Mr. Jonescu said: "The Jewish question is definitely settled. In future there will be not the slightest difference between the rights and position of Christians and Jews in Rumania, and I personally shall do my best, as I have done in the past, to promote real brotherhood between men who are bound to live together in the same country. As to land reforms, we have made the greatest move in the direction of the ideal of mankind ever made by any country by peaceful means, by the agrarian reform of June 1917. Thanks to this reform the peasant will hold more than seven-eighths of the total area of arable land. The present Government of Rumania, which is only a nominee of Germany and acts only on Germany's orders, is trying to prevent the reform; but with the allied victory, which we still call our victory, all that will be swept away, and the reform will be carried out punctually and honestly."

"Rumania after the war," Mr. Jonescu concluded, "will be a really great democracy, and we hope for a great future from the new institutions. But even then the Allies will have to help. We must banish from Rumania, German trade and German finance. The Allies must come to take Germany's place, and I am certain America's share in the movement will be a large one."

FUEL ECONOMY
IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Owing to the large number of miners called to the colors, and the great need of coal for the Allies, the various government departments and industrial undertakings, the Controller of Coal Mines has instituted a coal economy campaign with the object of reducing fuel consumption in every direction possible.

The controller is being assisted by a technical staff attached to the head office, and arrangements have now been made for a large number of engineers in the provinces to attach themselves to the Coal Control Department for this special purpose. This arrangement enables the country to be mapped out in districts so that all industrial consumers will, within a reasonable time, be in touch with the organization.

The scheme comprises two main sections, viz: electrical undertakings and industrial undertakings.

The work involved includes the careful scrutiny of the quantity and quality of coal consumed by the various undertakings and the efficiency obtained. It also includes the inspection of factories and works by experts, in order to ascertain means by which fuel consumption may be reduced and the best methods to that end. A considerable amount of work in connection with the campaign has already been done, but it is intended to accelerate the rate of progress as much as circumstances will admit.

Some 400 skilled engineers, who are giving their services to the government without salary, will shortly be

at work in various parts of the British Isles. Any public body or company or persons wishing to effect economies at once, and desiring the controller's assistance in this direction, are invited to communicate with Coal Control Headquarters, Room 309, Holborn Viaduct Hotel, London, E. C. 1, when arrangements will be made to send a technical expert to look into the conditions under which coal is being consumed, and to cooperate with the consumer in effecting economy.

Apart from special applications of this kind the controller's representatives will visit firms in turn in accordance with a general plan of operations. So imperative is the need to reduce coal consumption to a minimum that a rationing scheme for all industrial undertakings will be introduced shortly.

T. P. O'CONNOR
AND CONSCRIPTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A dinner was given recently by Mr. John Dillon, M. P., and the Irish Parliamentary Party to welcome Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., and Mr. Richard Hazleton, M. P., on their return from the United States.

Mr. Dillon, who presided, said that although their mission to America was purely an Irish mission and in no way connected with any British department or with the interests of the Empire, he believed that the visit had done better service to the allied cause than all the English propaganda had done at the cost of millions of money. They were proud, he said, that they had sent this mission to America, and it had redeemed the Irish people from any shame that might otherwise have attached to them. Had Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Hazleton not been in America when the conscription for Ireland was passed and the German plot was invented, Mr. Dillon declared, an incalculable mischief would have been done to their cause and the Irish people.

Mr. Dillon also maintained that in spite of the wrongs England had inflicted on Ireland the latter had never hesitated to adopt the cause of liberty and right in this war. Mr. Redmond, he said, had perceived that England was right on this occasion, and had declared the Irish Party would be on the side of the allied cause. The Irish Party, Mr. Dillon declared, had remained faithful to that declaration and stood faithfully to it now. Humiliation and insult had not blinded them to the fundamental issues that were at stake.

Mr. O'Connor after describing his reception in America, where he was at first regarded as a British agent if not a British spy, and organized attempts were made to break up his meetings, said that he was in San Francisco raising money rapidly when the conscription

bomb was sprung upon the world. He at once went to Washington to inform public opinion, which, he thought, was in danger of being led astray. Opinion in the United States was divided on the question of Irish conscription. America had accepted conscription without protest, but he asked America to consider that Ireland must herself be free before she could fight for freedom. Only one body, he maintained, had the right to force Ireland to fight, and that body was the Irish Parliament. He acknowledged there was a strong feeling in America that Ireland should let by-gones be by-gones and enter the fight in a generous spirit before she had got her freedom. But, Mr. O'Connor said, you can be loyal with the loyal, but you cannot be generous with the mean, and you cannot be loyal with the disloyal. The men who were blocking the settlement of the Irish question, Mr. O'Connor said, were dealing a blow which he believed might be as disastrous and deadly to the future of the Empire, as the men in the Eighteenth Century who robbed Britain of its most glorious possession and brought about the creation of the United States.

On the question of Irish policy, Mr. O'Connor said they had only to look at the state of Ireland to see the fruits of the policy of Sinn Féin. It had created division and all the passions of civil war. The policy of the party to which he belonged, he maintained, during the last 40 years had made a greater transformation in the condition of Irish life than ever was made in any nation in the history of the world.

POWER STATIONS TO
UNITE TO SAVE COAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reports of considerable saving of coal by consolidation of electric power stations in several localities reached the Fuel Administration Friday. The merger of such plants at Richmond, Va.; Ludlow, Mass.; Worcester, O.; Charleston, W. Va.; Kirkwood, Mo., and Clinton, Ind., will mean a saving of 35,000 tons of coal annually, according to the administration's estimate. Many other changes in the interest of economy have been proposed.

INCREASE IN INTERPRETERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Publication Friday of orders providing for a substantial increase in the corps of interpreters of the army revived reports of plans for bringing to the United States large numbers of Germans captured on the western front. The new orders provide that in addition to the commissioned personnel of the interpreter corps already authorized, there will be "one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant and one sergeant for each 500 prisoners of war interned in the United States."

BRITISH BILL TO
PERMIT LOTTERIESStrong Opposition to War Charities
Bill From Archbishop of
Canterbury and Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Lotteries (War Charities) Bill, which recently passed its second reading in the House of Lords, is arousing grave objections in some quarters.

The Marquess of Lansdowne, in moving the second reading of the bill, began by offering a few words of explanation because, he said, the enactment of the bill would have the effect of legalizing a practice which hitherto the law of the land had consistently discouraged. The earlier statutes, punishing the holding of lotteries, were, in His Lordship's opinion, based upon the assumption that the State had a right to that means of raising revenue, and appeared to discourage lotteries quite as much with the object of protecting state lotteries from undue competition as from any desire to raise the standard of public morality. More recent acts, Lord Lansdowne added, were unreservedly condemnatory of lotteries in any shape or form. The idea of raising revenue by the issue of premium war bonds, he admitted, had been adversely reported upon by two parliamentary committees on the grounds that it was opposed to public opinion, and that it was not desirable to introduce legislation which would give rise to acute controversy. His Lordship thought, however, that the time had come when a departure might be made from the old practice. Lord Lansdowne gave as his reasons for supporting the legalizing of lotteries as a temporary measure, that charities were badly in need of money, and that by resorting to lotteries a very considerable source of revenue might be tapped. He also contended that at the present time lotteries were taking place all over the country and it

therefore would be better to regularize these proceedings.

Lord Lansdowne explained that he had taken charge of the bill because he was officially connected with the Red Cross, and it was desired, if the bill passed, to set up a special lottery for the sale of the great collection of pearls that had been contributed to the society. Private sale was out of the question, and sale by auction was likely to produce disappointing results. But he had been assured that a lottery would produce an astounding sum of money.

The Archbishop of Canterbury opposed the second reading of the bill on the ground that a great and far-reaching fundamental question was involved. The passing of the Lotteries Bill, he considered, would be fraught with grave danger. He did not agree that immediate exigencies justified the government in sanctioning such a measure. He maintained that it was a mischievous step to take, and pointed out that the House had recognized the growth of the gambling spirit some years ago, and had adopted legislation to check it. He believed that if America were flooded with appeals to participate in lotteries in Great Britain, both surprise and some indignation would be felt in that country. The object of aiding war charities His Grace considered beyond praise, but he maintained it should not be achieved by methods which would compromise a fundamental of vital importance.

Viscount Bryce also opposed the measure, and the Marquess of Crewe, Lord Shandon and Viscount Sandhurst supported it.

In a letter to The Times the Bishop of Winchester strongly protests against the passing of the Lotteries Bill, which has, of course, still to come before the House of Commons.

"I am quite sure," the Bishop writes, "that those who support it, satisfying themselves with the pleas of special emergency and necessity, do not realize the harm that it will do. I wish that all could read the weighty speeches of the Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Bryce (Lords' Proceed-

ings, July 29). It will be felt as a blow in the face by those (purists and non-purists in the matter alike) who are striving against what is avowedly one of the gravest moral evils in national life, the spirit of gambling and speculation. I have evidence already that this is so."

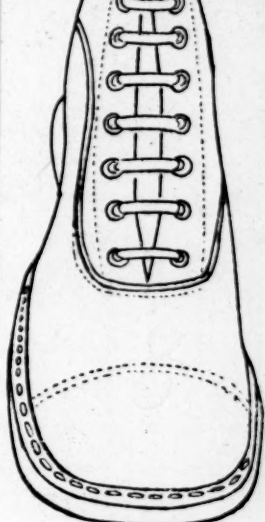
"It admittedly deserts the national standard in the matter, recognized and respected in other countries, not least in America. To give it effect there must follow a great flood of advertisements in the name of the Red Cross; with a further sequel of newspaper paragraphs telling of the good luck of servant-maids, or lads who have become possessed, for a trifle, of costly pearls, or £1000. The precedent would be deadly and far-reaching in effect."

"It is extraordinarily unfortunate that this should be proposed to Parliament at the very moment when, on the war anniversary, the nation is morally girding up the loins of its spirit to carry through with strong and sober determination our righteous quarrel."

ANTI-PROHIBITION
HOTEL MEN OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Not only did the Dorchester Board of Trade refuse on Thursday to join with that portion of the American Hotel Association which is endeavoring to defeat prohibition, but it voted to request Massachusetts senators and congressmen to favor all prohibition measures before Congress. The letter from a special committee of members of the Hotel Association, asking the board to circulate petitions in opposition to prohibition, was returned with a copy of a resolution adopted by the board, radically opposing such a campaign.

The board also adopted a resolution opposing the proposed strike of firemen in Boston, and declaring that if the members of the force took such action, the board would consider them enemies of the city and the federal government.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

LONDON MONEY IS LESS PLentiful

Change in the Situation Is Slight—New Form of National War Loan Is Anticipated—Exchange Market Position

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor.) LONDON, England.—During the week ending Saturday, Aug. 17, there is little if any alteration in market conditions. The usual August holiday atmosphere prevails and business generally is quiet and at a minimum. Money has perhaps been slightly less plentiful with a consequent tendency on the part of quotations for accommodation to stiffen at times.

It is expected that the present series of national war bonds will be withdrawn early in September, and there is a certain amount of speculation as to what the Treasury will do as a substitute measure of financing the war expenditure. A new form of a loan bearing interest at a lower rate is talked of, but there is apparently no foundation for such a report, and it is doubtful if any form of loan other than the existing national war bonds will be tried, as they have proved so successful and have caused so little disturbance to monetary conditions. The Chancellor's announcement that the subscriptions to the bonds have this week passed the 1,000,000,000 mark is noteworthy in this connection.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows a continuance of the improvement in that establishment's position. There is again a reduction, though a small one, in the note circulation, and the bullion stock is higher by £281,000. Other deposits are £4,964,000 up, and other securities are £3,005,000 lower. The rate of reserve is also improved at 17.45 per cent.

The revenue appears to be flowing into the Exchequer at a fairly brisk rate for the time of the year. The total for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 10, is £15,379,000, over £2,000,000 being received in scrip. Income tax produced £2,586,000 and excess profits tax £6,494,000. The expenditure for the seven days was unusually low at £37,929,000. National war bonds produced £23,239,000 and £1,900,000 came in from war saving certificates. Outstanding treasury bills were reduced by the non-renewal of £7,485,000 of maturing paper, and ways and means advances are £3,250,000 lower.

The exchange market has attracted more than its usual share of attention, owing mainly to the improvement in the exchange position between London and New York and London and Madrid, to say nothing of the further recovery in the value of the lira. Holland has also shown a disposition to recover and the Scandinavian rates have likewise risen in London's favor. The Paris check as well has inclined slightly toward parity. This all reflects the efforts and ability of the Allies to remedy the foreign exchange and may be said to bear eloquent testimony to the strength of the economic alliance already established between the associated powers.

The very great improvement in the allied military position has brought about a considerable amount of activity of a speculative nature on the stock exchange. It is to be noted that there is not much stock on offer of any description, and any little inquiry for a particular line is very much inclined to set prices in motion to a degree out of all proportion with normal experience. Still if the military news continues to be favorable, stock exchange business which has for so long been lagging may be expected to improve considerably. Naturally the mining share market has enjoyed a goodly share of this enhanced activity, but the rubber share department has not been so readily affected, although quotations have been firm.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cotton prices here Friday ranged:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Oct	22.50	24.70	23.45	24.07
Nov	22.50	24.70	23.45	24.07
Dec	22.50	24.70	23.45	24.07
Jan	22.50	24.70	23.45	24.07
Feb	22.50	24.70	23.45	24.07
Mar	22.50	24.70	23.45	24.07
Apr	22.50	24.70	23.45	24.07
May	22.50	24.70	23.45	24.07

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor.) NEW ORLEANS, La.—Cotton prices here Friday ranged:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Oct	22.50	24.70	23.45	24.07
Nov	22.50	24.70	23.45	24.07
Dec	22.50	24.70	23.45	24.07
Jan	22.50	24.70	23.45	24.07
Feb	22.50	24.70	23.45	24.07
Mar	22.50	24.70	23.45	24.07
Apr	22.50	24.70	23.45	24.07
May	22.50	24.70	23.45	24.07

CHICAGO BOARD

(Friday's Market)

Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept	15.50	15.75	15.60	15.65
Oct	15.50	15.75	15.60	15.65
Nov	15.50	15.75	15.60	15.65
Dec	15.50	15.75	15.60	15.65
Jan	15.50	15.75	15.60	15.65
Feb	15.50	15.75	15.60	15.65
Mar	15.50	15.75	15.60	15.65
Apr	15.50	15.75	15.60	15.65
May	15.50	15.75	15.60	15.65

BANK OF FRANCE REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Bank of France report shows an increase of 788,000 francs in gold and a decrease of 323,000 francs in silver:

	Gold	Silver
Sept	788,000	323,000
Oct	788,000	323,000
Nov	788,000	323,000
Dec	788,000	323,000
Jan	788,000	323,000
Feb	788,000	323,000
Mar	788,000	323,000
Apr	788,000	323,000
May	788,000	323,000

TIN PRICE DECLINES

LONDON, England.—Tin has declined two pence a ton here.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Friday's Market)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	69 1/2	69 3/4	68 1/2	68 3/4
Am Can	47 1/2	47 3/4	46 1/2	46 3/4
Am Car & Fdy	80 1/2	80 3/4	79 1/2	79 3/4
Am Loco	67 1/2	67 3/4	66 1/2	66 3/4
Am Smelters	79 1/2	79 3/4	78 1/2	78 3/4
Am Sugar	109 1/2	109 3/4	108 1/2	108 3/4
Am Tel & Tel	98 1/2	98 3/4	97 1/2	97 3/4
Anacosta	69 1/2	69 3/4	68 1/2	68 3/4
Atchafalpa	86 1/2	86 3/4	85 1/2	85 3/4
Atl O & W I	103 1/2	103 3/4	102 1/2	102 3/4
Bald Loco	93 1/2	93 3/4	92 1/2	92 3/4
Bell & Ohio	56 1/2	56 3/4	55 1/2	55 3/4
Beth Steel	85 1/2	85 3/4	84 1/2	84 3/4
Beth Steel 8 1/2	104 1/2	104 3/4	103 1/2	103 3/4
B R T	39 1/2	39 3/4	38 1/2	38 3/4
Can Pac	184 1/2	184 3/4	183 1/2	183 3/4
Chen Leather	69 1/2	69 3/4	68 1/2	68 3/4
Ches & Ohio	58 1/2	58 3/4	57 1/2	57 3/4
C, M & St P	51 1/2	51 3/4	50 1/2	50 3/4
C, R I & P	28 1/2	28 3/4	27 1/2	27 3/4
C, R I & P 6 1/2	68 1/2	68 3/4	67 1/2	67 3/4
C, R I & P 7 1/2	81 1/2	81 3/4	80 1/2	80 3/4
China	40 1/2	40 3/4	39 1/2	39 3/4
Corn Prod	43 1/2	43 3/4	42 1/2	42 3/4
Cum Steel	101 1/2	101 3/4	100 1/2	100 3/4
Cum Steel 8 1/2	101 1/2	101 3/4	100 1/2	100 3/4
Cuba Cane pfd	80 1/2	80 3/4	79 1/2	79 3/4
Erie	16 1/2	16 3/4	15 1/2	15 3/4
Gen Electric	147 1/2	147 3/4	146 1/2	146 3/4
Gen Motors	120 1/2	120 3/4	119 1/2	119 3/4
Goodrich	48 1/2	48 3/4	47 1/2	47 3/4
Gr Nor pfd	93 1/2	93 3/4	92 1/2	92 3/4
Inspiration	54 1/2	54 3/4	53 1/2	53 3/4
Kennecott	21 1/2	21 3/4	20 1/2	20 3/4
Max Motor	27 1/2	27 3/4	26 1/2	26 3/4
Mer Mar	27 1/2	27 3/4	26 1/2	26 3/4
Mer Mar pfd	102 1/2	102 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
Mex Pet	104 1/2	104 3/4	103 1/2	103 3/4
Midvale	53 1/2	53 3/4	52 1/2	52 3/4
Mo Pac	25 1/2	25 3/4	24 1/2	24 3/4
N Y Air Brake	124 1/2	124 3/4	123 1/2	123 3/4
N Y Central	75 1/2	75 3/4	74 1/2	74 3/4
N Y N H & H	44 1/2	44 3/4	43 1/2	43 3/4
No Steel	90 1/2	90 3/4	89 1/2	89 3/4
Penn	44 1/2	44 3/4	43 1/2	43 3/4
Penn-Arrow	38 1/2	38 3/4	37 1/2	37 3/4
Ray Cons	24 1/2	24 3/4	23 1/2	23 3/4
Reading	92 1/2	92 3/4	91 1/2	91 3/4
Rep Iron & Steel	92 1/2	92 3/4	91 1/2	91 3/4
So Pacific	87 1/2	87 3/4	86 1/2	86 3/4
So Ry	27 1/2	27 3/4	26 1/2	26 3/4
Studebaker	49 1/2	49 3/4	48 1/2	48 3/4
Texas	127 1/2	127 3/4	126 1/2	126 3/4
Union Pacific	126 1/2	126 3/4	125 1/2	125 3/4
Utah Copper	84 1/2	84 3/4	83 1/2	83 3/4
U S Rubber	62 1/2	62 3/4	61 1/2	61 3/4
U S Steel	111 1/2	111 3/4	110 1/2	110 3/4
U S Steel pfd	110 1/2	110 3/4	109 1/2	109 3/4
Western Union	84 1/2	84 3/4	83 1/2	83 3/4
Westinghouse	41 1/2	41 3/4	40 1/2	40 3/4
Willis-Over	20 1/2	20 3/4	19 1/2	19 3/4
Total sales	\$21,200 shares.			

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
L L 3 1/2	101 1/2	101 3/4	100 1/2	100 3/4
do 1st 4 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	93 1/2	93 3/4
do 2d 4 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	93 1/2	93 3/4
do 3d 4 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	93 1/2	93 3/4
do 4th 4 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	93 1/2	93 3/4
do 5th 4 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/4	93 1/2	93 3/4

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 5 1/2	97 1/2	97 3/4	96 1/2	96 3/4
Anglo-French 5 1/2	97 1/2	97 3/4	96 1/2	96 3/4
C of Bordeaux 6 1/2	97 1/2	97 3/4	96 1/2	96 3/4
C of Lyons 6 1/2	97 1/2	97 3/4	96 1/2	96 3/4
C of Marseilles 6 1/2	97 1/2	97 3/4	96 1/2	96 3/4
C of Paris 6 1/2	97 1/2	97 3/4	96 1/2	96 3/4
French Rep 5 1/2	100 1/2	100 3/4	99 1/2	99 3/4
U K 5 1/2 1919	99 1/2	99 3/4	98 1/2	98 3/4
U K 5 1/2 1921	99 1/2	99 3/4	98 1/2	98 3/4

BOSTON STOCKS

(Friday's Closing Prices)

	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	98 1/2	98 1/2
A. A. Chem com.	45 1/2	45 1/2
Am Can	47 1/2	47 1/2
Am Zinc	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am Zinc pfd	50 1/2	50 1/2
Arizona	15 1/2	15 1/2
A. O. & W I	103 1/2	103 1/2
Booth Fish	2 1/2	2 1/2
Boston Elev	70 1/2	70 1/2
Boston & Me.	37 1/2	37 1/2
Butte & Sup.	67 1/2	67 1/2
Cal & Hecla	45 1/2	45 1/2
Copper Range	47 1/2	47 1/2
Davis Daily	5 1/2	5 1/2
East Boston	5 1/2	5 1/2
Fairbanks	5 1/2	5 1/2
Granby	83 1/2	83 1/2
Greene-Can	45 1/2	45 1/2
I Creek com.	62 1/2	62 1/2
Isle Royale	110 1/2	110 1/2
Lake	5 1/2	5 1/2
Mass Elec pfd	13 1/2	13 1/2
Mass Gas	84 1/2	84 1/2
Old Colony	25 1/2	25 1/2
Miami	56 1/2	56 1/2
Mohawk	44 1/2	44 1/2
N Y N H & H	44 1/2	44 1/2
North Boston	14 1/2	14 1/2
Old Dominion	40 1/2	40 1/2
Oscoda	58 1/2	58 1/2
Pond Creek	18 1/2	18 1/2
Shannon	13 1/2	13 1/2
Swift & Co.	130 1/2	130 1/2
United Fruit	40 1/2	40 1/2
United Shoe	42 1/2	42 1/2
U S Smelting	42 1/2	42 1/2
Utah Consol	10 1/2	10 1/2

*New York quotation.
The Boston Stock Exchange will be closed next Thursday in observance of draft registration day.

CHINESE LOAN PLANS PROGRESS

CHICAGO, Ill.—At a conference between representatives of two Chicago banks and a government official in touch with the Chinese Government, it was developed that a loan of \$100,000,000 to China is favored by the State Department at Washington, and two local banks consulted are willing to take such part of proposed loan as might be apportioned to the Chinese Government for internal improvements. Four governments to participate are Japan, Great Britain, France and the United States. Banks in different parts of the United States will be asked to subscribe to the amount apportioned the United States.

RUBBER CONCERN FINANCING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Negotiations are under way between bankers and the United States Rubber Company, calling for new financing to provide funds to pay off the \$9,000,000 General Rubber Company debenture 5s which mature on Dec. 1 next. An issue of short-term notes, approximately in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000, will be sold, the balance required for the maturity to be provided from earnings.

Water Supply
Country Homes
LUNT MOSS CO-BOSTON

FINANCIAL WORLD AFFAIRS REVIEWED

Good War News Makes It Difficult for Bankers to Restrain Speculation—Treasury Monetary Needs Dominate

In view of the continued good war news, it is little wonder that bankers have found it difficult to restrain a bull market. The purpose to raise \$3,000,000,000 by taxation is fully realized by few, but enough is known of its consequences to cause extreme conservatism on the part of financial interests with respect to stock market operations. And yet, despite this prospect, stocks again this week were marked up to new high levels for the year.

Probably the most significant thing about the continued rise in the market is the strength displayed by French bonds. The advance in these securities is taken as certain evidence of a victorious peace in the not distant future. News of the successive victories was joyously received by traders in the securities markets, and they gave expression to their feelings by buying stocks and bonds. There were occasional setbacks, but the general trend was unmistakably upward. Shorts have been covering for some time past, and in that respect the technical position of the market, so called, is not so favorable as it was. Otherwise, so far as outside influences are concerned, if it were not for the conservative attitude of the bankers pending the forthcoming Liberty Loan, it is difficult to say how far stocks would advance before a slump comes. The moderate reaction which started Wednesday did not seem to dampen the ardor of the bulls to any extent. The ultimate victory of the Allies was more to them than taxation programs or technical turns of the market.

Upon announcement of the railroad contract stocks took a downward turn yesterday, but there was a quick rally. It might have gone further had not the governors of the New York Stock Exchange adopted a resolution exchanging members of the exchange or their firms to make a daily statement of the amount of money borrowed by them on time or call loans. Although no explanation was made as to why this was done, it is interpreted to mean that the stock exchange authorities intend to cooperate with the Federal Reserve Board and banking institutions in the conservation of credits. This had the effect of weakening the market, for traders did not know to what extent their dealings would be affected by the new order of things.

A slight and probably temporary easing in tone of the New York money market, practically the only market that nowadays shows appreciable fluctuations under existing conditions of general stabilization, is noted as a consequence chiefly of September disbursements. A large factor in this connection was the deposit of about \$195,000,000 in the paying off of United Kingdom notes.

In New York this passing situation was reflected by a decline Wednesday afternoon in the call market—the only department now at all active—to 5 per cent, marking the first time in three weeks that less than 6 per cent has been quoted. Only one loan of \$100,000 was reported placed at 5 per cent, near the close. Today the call rates are back to the customary figures of 6 per cent and 6 1/2 per cent, and with the keen general demand for money and the expanding needs of the government, any surface relaxations in money can hardly be regarded as more than transitory.

United States Treasury needs, with war expenditures nearly \$2,000,000,000 a month, constitute the dominant factor. Initial subscriptions by banks throughout the country to the fifth series of Treasury certificates of indebtedness are believed to be quite satisfactory, following the intermission of a fortnight and the recent educational campaigns as to banks' duties in this respect.

While the figures are now rather ancient history, detailed returns of the condition of all national banks, June 29, last, reflect the course of the money market that led up to present conditions. Between May 10 and June 29, loans increased \$360,000,000, while deposits decreased \$363,000,000, and cash holdings \$30,000,000. Compared with a year earlier, loans increased \$808,000,000 and deposits \$1,250,000,000, while cash holdings decreased \$370,000,000. Increased indications along these lines may be contained in figures of condition being compiled as of Aug. 31.

Foreign exchange markets continue to reflect the course of military history, with allied quotations firm and a continued recession in the premiums on neutral exchanges—Scandinavian, Dutch and Swiss. The American dollar stands better in these respects than since May last.

EXCHANGE CLOSING SEPT. 12

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The board of governors of the New York Stock Exchange Friday afternoon voted to close the exchange next Thursday, draft registration day.

American Woolen Company
(Massachusetts Corporation)
QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS
Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividends of One Dollar and Seventy-Five Cents (\$1.75) on the preferred stock and One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents (\$1.25) per share on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid on Oct. 15, 1918, to stockholders of record Sept. 16, 1918.
Transfer books will be closed at the close of business Sept. 16, 1918, and will be reopened at the opening of business Sept. 17, 1918.
WM. H. DWELLY, Treasurer.
Boston, Mass., Sept. 4, 1918.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The \$20,000,000 Toledo Air Nitrate plant at Toledo, O., now in course of construction, has been taken over by the United States Government.

In an endeavor to speed up the petroleum output, 2364 wells were completed in August, or 22 more than in July. New production, however, fell off 25,062 barrels to 115,932.

The abandonment for the period of the war of the annual New York and Chicago automobile shows has been recommended by the directors of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

The weekly report of the Bank of France carries a heading entitled "United States Treasury Account." This is a fund amounting to \$200,000,000 placed at the disposition of the French Treasury which has transferred it to the Bank of France.

Contracts for more than 800,000 pairs of navy shoes, costing nearly \$6,000,000, have been awarded to Brockton, Mass., shoe manufacturers. Of seven firms receiving orders, Churchill & Alder Company secured the largest, amounting to 300,000 pairs.

The net income of 61 of the largest telephone companies of the United States increased \$37,051, or 12.3 per cent last March over the corresponding month of the year before. Total operating revenue increased \$1,969,387, or 7.6 per cent. For three months ending with March the net income of the companies decreased \$1,442,571, or 7 per cent, compared with similar period of 1917.

Reports by 50 federal railroad managers to Director-General McAdoo show freight congestion in the East is over and munitions and food are reaching the Atlantic seaboard as fast as ships can be provided to carry them overseas. Passenger traffic is fully 25

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

The Rt. Hon. Sir William Patrick Byrne, K. C. V. O., C. B., is a native of Lancashire. After studying at St. Peter's College in Manchester, and under private tutors, young Byrne entered the civil service as a clerk in the general post office. A year or two later he was transferred to the Home Office, and, two years later still, was called to the bar at Gray's Inn. In 1891 he became private secretary to the Permanent Undersecretary of State, and was appointed a member of the Committee on Judicial Statistics in the Home Office the following year. In 1895 he became private secretary to the Secretary of State, and the following year became junior clerk in the Home Office. Two years later, he was promoted to be assistant undersecretary, a position he held for five years. In 1910 he was chosen as the British delegate to the international conference held in Paris on naval navigation. Sir W. P. Byrne, who was knighted in 1911, became undersecretary to Lord Wimborne, Viscount French's predecessor as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in 1916, and recently has been appointed a member of His Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland.

Simon D. Fess, Representative in the United States Congress from the seventh Ohio District, who has accepted the chairmanship of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, graduated from the Ohio Northern University, at Ada, in 1889; was chosen to the chair of American history at his alma mater, and later studied law, taking the degree of LL. B. Following admission to the bar, he became manager of the College of Law in the university, after which he was made president of the university. In 1902 Mr. Fess was called by President Harper, to the University of Chicago, where he remained until 1906, when he accepted the presidency of Antioch College. From 1903 to 1907 Mr. Fess was editor of "Studies of United States History" and of several political works. In 1910 he was chosen as a delegate to the Ohio Constitutional Convention, and headed the voluntary committee of 10 that framed the initiative and referendum amendment. In 1912 Mr. Fess was elected to the Sixty-third Congress, by a majority of 750, in a district that had given the Democratic candidate in 1910 a majority of 2562 votes, and was elected to the Sixty-fourth Congress by a plurality of 13,303.

Dr. Montague Rhodes James, Litt. D., F. R. S., Hon. LL. D. St. Andrews, who has recently accepted the appointment of Provost of Eton College, enters upon his new duties on Sept. 29 next. Dr. James was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, where he had an exceptionally brilliant career, winning the Gauss Prize, and in the following two years becoming Bell scholar and Craven scholar, respectively. He also gained the Jeremie Prize in the same year that he became Craven scholar. Two years later, he became first Chancellor's Medalist. Dr. James has been Provost of King's College since 1905, and from 1913 to 1915 he was Vice-Chancellor of the University.

DRIVE IN BOSTON FOR JUNIOR NAVY RESERVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—For the purpose of starting an active campaign in Boston and its vicinity for enrolling cadets in the junior naval reserve for the fall and winter season at Camp Josephus Daniels at West Palm Beach, Fla., Commandant Willis J. Phyllo and a staff of officers came to Boston from the national headquarters of the reserve in New York on Wednesday.

The junior naval reserve was organized to train young men under the enlistment age for the navy and merchant marine, though this year special efforts are being made to train boys for the latter branch of the service. It has volunteered to train every boy for the sea so far as its funds will permit, and the Shipping Board quite recently offered to recruit two cadets from the junior naval reserve on every vessel now in construction. The recruits are to be paid \$40 a month and a 50 per cent bonus when in the war zone.

Commandant Phyllo has said that a local training station for the reserve may be established also in Boston.

CAROLINA SHIPYARD TO INCREASE WAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
GREENSBORO, N. C.—A contract has been closed between the Emergency Fleet Corporation and the Tidewater Power Company of Wilmington, calling for a doubling of power plants, double tracking of the street railway line to the shipyard and purchase of much new equipment for the purpose of increasing the number of ways at the Carolina yard.

GAS ADVANCE OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A review by the State Supreme Court of the decision of the Public Utilities Commission allowing the Providence Gas Company to charge \$1.30 per 1000 cubic feet of gas sold to consumers, has been requested by the City Council's joint lighting committee. In the early months of 1918 the rate was 85 cents, but was advanced to \$1 net. The City Council's committee finds, in evidence submitted to it, that the proposed rate of \$1.30 is higher than the rate prevailing in other metropolitan centers in New England.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Labor Has Spoken
CHICAGO TRIBUNE—There are those who permit themselves the needless speculation, "Where does labor stand?"—as if it were pertinent to investigate the very groundwork of the nation. If one such person remained yesterday, he could not have failed to find an abundant answer to his interrogation. Labor spoke. In Chicago and in all other centers of the country it was a full-throated, rousing declaration of solid Americanism. Not only that; it was not merely the negligible acceptance that "we are with the nation," but it was this profound emphasis: "We are the nation." There was no largesse in the marching thousands; but there was the keen demand for expression of something that is not negotiable in spoken words. It was as if they were saying, "Carry on, we will not fail." Inexorably they came on, thousands upon thousands. Their measured tramp seemed to be announcing to the world that if these be not enough there will be more and yet more. In this great hour there is no greater voice, no greater assurance, no greater resolution than that labor carries on.

A Time for Poise
DETROIT FREE PRESS—We are all of us at a little tension just now. The war is becoming a very real thing, and we have been roused pretty thoroughly out of our regular routine. Consequently this is the time of all times in which the individual should keep watchful hold on himself. He needs to take care that while he is adjusting himself to new social and industrial and economic conditions he does not allow any deteriorations of his general standards or of his power to see clearly. Perhaps the beginning of the duty of the man of today to himself and to his neighbors and to the State, is the preservation of his poise.

Who Is the Public?
KANSAS CITY STAR—We hear much about the public. It is seldom called; often it is berated. The public will stand for anything, we are told. The public likes to be duped, said P. T. Barnum years ago in explanation of his success as a showman. Society never advances, declared the philosopher Emerson. The public is a huge beast, someone else has said. Almost anybody who talks about the public or matters pertaining to the public will reiterate such opinions today. And no offense is taken; no indignation meetings are held and no resolutions drawn up in condemnation of such insulting language. Apparently nobody feels insulted. It all comes back to you and me who started the discussion. You are a vital part of the public; I am. You owe it to yourself and the cause of justice, as do I, to wait not a moment in doing something, in going straight to a neighbor and with him to somebody else, and on and on until an army is raised and the outrage is put down. Let us realize our own individual responsibility and not exhaust our indignation on an abstract public. The public will do its duty when you and I act.

NEGROES TO DISCUSS WARTIME PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEWARK, N. J.—Woman suffrage and war-time prohibition are among the subjects to be discussed by Negro voters at a convention to be held at the Pennington Street A. M. E. Church next Monday. All independent and progressive Negro voters of New Jersey are asked to attend. According to the announcement, the topics to come before the gathering will be: "First—How best can we organize and control the thousands of Negro voters coming into the State, so as to prevent them from being mobilized and voted by a certain party as it voted the masses of Negroes in the past." "Second—What position is the wisest for the Negro to take touching woman suffrage and war-time prohibition?"

Classified Advertisements

ROOMS AND BOARD AND ROOMS
DORCHESTER, Codman Square—One or two Protestant business men, desiring furnished front room, continuous hot water, electricity. Address C. T. RUSSELL, 4 Rosedale St., Tel. Back Bay 2962-K.

LADY desires to share her home with refined lady or couple, with front parlor, steam heat, continuous hot water, housekeeping privileges. Tel. Back Bay 2962-K.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 170, Suite 3—Nicer furnished rooms; also front parlor; steam heat; continuous hot water; housekeeping privileges. Tel. Back Bay 2962-K.

TO RENT—Pleasant room for 1 or 2 with ref. and bath; business people; permanent; \$10.00. 68 Gainsborough St., Suite 3, Tel. N. E. 157 J.

BROOKLINE, Beacon St., 1061—Double room, two beds, also single room; unusually attractive; excel. home table. Tel. B. Kline 32850.

BOYLSTON ST., 1089, Suite 4, near Mass. Ave.—Large, well furnished room suitable for two; home privileges; permanent parties desired.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 142, Tel. Lyford—Pleasant, homelike rooms to rent by day or week; modern conveniences. Tel. B. E. 5106.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 170, Suite 2—Central location, pleasant, homelike room or rooms; steam heat; excel. terms; reasonable; priv. fam. refs.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 180, Suite 3—Large front room in homelike suite, electric light, continuous hot water; steam heat. Tel. B. E. 4025 M.

GAINSBOROUGH ST., 79, Suite 3—Light and attractively furnished rooms; all conveniences; permanent or transient. Tel. B. E. 5106.

WINTHROP BEACH, 10 Harbor View Ave.—Furn. room to business people; slightly; near beach, cars. Ref. Phone 618 M. Wintthrop.

FURNISHED front room for lady. Address Box 94, Monitor Office, Boston.

ST. STEPHEN ST., 68—Newly furnished room, all modern conveniences. Tel. Back Bay 400 W. MRS. JONES.

APARTMENTS WANTED
WANTED—Six-room furnished apartment in Boston. Please for one month or more. Write full particulars, giving telephone number. Address 140, Monitor Office, Boston, Mass.

WANTED, in Boston or environs, 7-room furnished and heated apartment for 5 months, beginning Sept. 1st, Newton North 1184-W.

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FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA
Ranch 167½ acres at \$300 an acre; 15 miles from Berkeley; income from 60 acres \$1200; 15 acres in bearing orchard; 20 acres in grapes and pears, one year old; 75 acres in hay and grain, farmed by owner; rolling land and bring in a fine income; 2 irrigating wells; 3 small wells; a fine spring and a 400-gallon tank; ranch well fenced; plenty of wood for home use and to sell; terms two-thirds down, rest in three years or more at 6 per cent; good dwelling house, and good large barn; garage, small sheds, two small houses occupied by tenants; one mile from highway, with good gravel road to highway. Address EDWARD ROWLAND, Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County, California.

BROOKLINE
Personal interviews or correspondence invited regarding the sale, rental or exchange of property in and about Brookline. Private homes, estates, apartments, or investment properties.

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FOR SALE—Riverside
Sta. lot, 50x150 in the Lincoln tract; all modern; price, \$5 at \$4500; \$1000 cash. For information address EDW. HOYKENS, 1813 Middlefield Place, Los Angeles, California.

Santa Barbara, California
Let us rent you a "home away from home" for the season in beautiful Southern California. 1214 W. WILSON, with R. G. Fernald & Co., 318 State St.

FOR SALE, RIVERSIDE CO., CALIFORNIA
Splendid four-year-old orchard; lemons, apricots, peaches, plums, fifteen acres; nine-ton all-fruit; cheap water; good soil; \$10,000; reasonable terms. Address owner, Apt. 3, 6300 Pasadena Ave., Los Angeles, California.

FOR SALE—LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Two lots on Lookout Mountain, one 50x100 ft., and one 35x117 ft.; water rights, beautiful view, suitable for a mountain home. Price, \$4500. Tel. 1150. 1150 State St., Los Angeles, Cal. 54020.

FOR SALE—RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA
Modern 6-room bungalow, with concrete basement, and garage; lot 60x150; price \$2500; terms. Address EDWARD HOYKENS, 1813 Middlefield Place, Los Angeles, California.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
FOR SALE—Single 11-room house with all modern conveniences; excellent location; exposure. Address \$3500. Monitor Office, Boston.

LAND in N. California, grazing, timber, fruit, walnuts, abundant; of water; timber, E. F. J. Otterson, Fall River Mills, Shasta County, Cal.

FOR SALE—Small home and lot in outskirts of Kalamazoo, Mich.; price \$250. Write owner, 430, Monitor Office, Boston.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

FAURÉ'S PART IN MUSIC OF FRANCE

Director of Paris Conservatory as Composer and Teacher—His Hospitality to New Ideas

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The directors of the National Conservatoire in Paris have often been admirable teachers and excellent administrators, but it is almost unparalleled fact that a great musician should occupy this post. As there are no rules without exceptions, we here find ourselves face to face with one of these very exceptions. The old French school of music, so justly renowned, has at its head one of the most admirable musicians that exist anywhere, inconceivably a master musician of our own. Even in France, where M. Gabriel Fauré has so many admirers, it is not generally understood that he is undeniably one of the greatest composers of the French school, and a musician who has written several works that will never die.

For a long time M. Fauré was known in France and abroad as the author of agreeable songs which he had sung in drawing-rooms. He belonged to no groups or organizations, as an organist he was much frequented by religious people, and he frequented a few drawing-rooms, like every one else in France. Thus there was no reason why he should particularly attract the attention of the general public.

As a composer, at a time when all musicians were thirsting for orchestral novelties, striving after fresh combinations of timbre, Fauré persisted in writing only for the voice or the piano, or chamber music; whilst all young composers surpassed each other in rhythmic or picturesque invention, he continued to give his pieces for the piano classical names, such as barcarolle, impromptu, or nocturne, and to pay more attention to the melodic line than to anything else.

The charm and the grace which are the predominating features of his works are so natural and so exquisite that they do not even astonish. One is never carried away nor roused, nor does one feel gently exalted, as with César Franck's music, nor strangely attracted and disturbed as one may be by Claude Debussy's; Fauré's works are like confidences which first touch us by their charm and simplicity, but on hearing them again we come to understand all their refinement, their refinement, all their richness of emotion and their ardent sincerity.

Fauré's music is directly connected with the great classical school that goes from Bach to Chopin, through Schumann; but quite early it is possible to discover there a grace and an intonation entirely French. His music, which always remains pure music, bears not the slightest trace of misty philosophy; it emanates from the heart, and the technical knowledge it reveals is so subtle that at first its scope and its depth escape notice.

There is nothing so simple and at the same time so complex as his art; it is the product of a race with a long civilization behind it, a race which is forever refining its intellectual wealth and the freshness of its emotions by contemplating the wonders of nature.

As a writer of songs, he has the credit of being the first to revive this art in France. When, in about 1865, he began to write songs, this kind of music was represented in France by the "romance," a meaningless hybrid where music and poetry each went their own way, or rather the poetry was so poor and of so little importance that the music followed its own facile path and there seemed no reason to pay much attention to the words. At this period, Schubert or Schumann's *Lieder* were practically unknown to the general public. Songs were more popular than anything else. Fauré was, in reality, the first to attempt in France a true union of French poetry and music, a union that could be compared with Schumann's and Heinrich Heine's in certain *Lieder*. His very first songs resemble the romances that were in fashion at the beginning of his career, but very rapidly he disengaged himself.

Gifted with a sure literary taste, he went straight to poems most suited to musical settings. He was one of the first to perceive all the charms that Paul Verlaine's and Baudelaire's poems, for example, could offer the musician; and from the outset he succeeded admirably; later, a whole group of composers, such as Henri Duparc, Ernest Chausson and Claude Debussy, have endowed French music with songs which are nothing but perfect masterpieces. No one has penetrated more deeply than Fauré into the inmost meaning of a poem, expressed its atmosphere and its special cadence; and this with the simplest, and at the same time, most exquisite, means.

He has done it with a variety that can hardly be imagined and an originality which makes it impossible not to recognize his touch in all that he has written. He is the author of about 180 songs. Some of these are amongst the best that have been produced anywhere.

Songs like "Après un rêve," "La bonne chanson," "Le parfum impérial," "Clair de lune," "Les roses d'Ispahan," "Soir," possess the charm of being conceived in the most perfect taste, a taste so pure that the years pass over them without in any way diminishing their fragrance and their freshness. They can be constantly studied, and yet they do not weary. They may be put aside for a while, but on hearing them again one is struck by their astonishing and

natural charm. Nothing ever seems exaggerated, there is no romanticism, no glamour; they touch like a French landscape, whose aspect is not striking, but whose complex harmony gives the impression of perfect serenity, of a "joie de vivre" at once ardent and restrained.

Had he written these songs only, it would still be enough to make his name live, and to win him a place among the great masters of French music; but his work for the piano, limited though it is, contains pieces worthy of the great emotional traditions of Schumann or Chopin. The Nocturnes VI and VII, for example, are amongst the most profoundly inspired things in all French music.

In the domain of chamber music Fauré has produced several masterpieces. Nowadays life moves rapidly, novelties soon become old-fashioned, music soon fades; but when 40 years have passed over a work without diminishing its vitality, its color, its emotion, we may safely affirm it to possess a lasting attraction. This is the case with the sonata for piano and violin and the quartet in C minor.

There does not exist a less dogmatic sonata, no better constructed quartet; but what is no less remarkable, is the life that emanates from them both. No music is more French. It succeeds in an admirable manner in conveying an impression of ready spontaneity. It has the eternal freshness we find in the writings of a Montaigne or a La Fontaine, or in the painting of Claude Lorraine, or of Watteau.

Fauré has always been completely successful in any kind of music he has attempted. Of late, trying his hand at a work for the theater, with friends and disciples uneasily looking on, he has endowed the French stage with "Penelope," a serious work, as pure and simple in line as an Hellenic antiquity. In regard to religious music, his requiem assumes from day to day an increasingly important place and shows to what heights this musician, who often is so delicate, can attain without effort or constraint of style and emotion.

In French musical life of today, Fauré gives an admirable example, not only because, with his inexhaustible vitality, he puts many a younger man to shame, publishing two sonatas, one for violin and one for violoncello, all imbued with the grace and spirit of youth, but because he has never ceased giving evidence, without display or glamour, of an independence and a love of artistic liberty which neither his official position nor his many academic honors have in any way curtailed. In spite of the fact that he is the director of the Conservatoire and a member of the "Institut de France," he is none the less president of "La Société Musicale Indépendante," which a short time before the war was formed by the most audacious of the young French composers. In this respect, he is the leader of the new French school of composers, whose work and whose names are now beginning to go out into the world. Maurice Ravel, Florent Schmitt and Roger-Ducasse, for example, have been his pupils and still retain a warm attachment for him.

M. Fauré is as alert as any of his disciples; he follows their works and their studies not only with curiosity and indulgence, but with living interest; and he is always ready to keep up the youthfulness of his spirit and his heart at the fire of their glowing inventions. He has lavished lessons on his pupils in which he sought particularly to inspire them with a taste for well-directed freedom and a harmonious emotion. All his work, from first to last, shows an affecting sincerity and an admirable balance between the exigencies of thought and the exigencies of sentiment. Nothing trivial do we find there, nor yet any triviality. If we are in search of perfectly balanced work, in his beautiful pages we shall find it.

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—Taking their courage in both hands, the Incorporated Stage Society has produced "Manfred" in collaboration with Sir Thomas Beecham. This poetical drama is obviously only intended for the study, as it entirely lacks dramatic quality, and little or no action takes place upon the stage. Besides, Byron expressly states in several of his letters that it was not meant for the theater, and in one of them he even declares it was composed with the idea of making "dramatic presentation impracticable." Much of the music is very beautiful; it must, indeed, be recognized that in many ways Schumann was temperamentally qualified to invest Byron's work with the strange tempestuous atmosphere and gloomy romanticism needed to prevent it from becoming utterly stale and uncongenial to modern ears. Dr. Hadow has said that "as a dramatic writer he (Schumann) displays the same strength and weakness as Byron, with whom he has often been compared. Both possessed a considerable gift of description; both were steeped in romanticism; both were too intensely subjective to succeed in that essential of the drama—characterization." But there were other qualities in which they were markedly diverse. Byron was wholeheartedly an egotist, while Schumann was among the most lovable and loving of creatures. Byron ever sought new and abnormal experiences, while Schumann's whole life was centered in his art and in his home.

The part of the imperious, self-absorbed Manfred, with his extraordinary megalomaniac tendencies, was played by Mr. Courtenay Thorpe (the well-known Ibsen actor). Though his clear enunciation and fine delivery of the blank verse did not succeed in making this altogether tiresome protagonist acceptable, it was nevertheless a dignified performance. Mr.



Gabriel Fauré

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Lewis Manning achieved a notable success in the part of the Abbot, and Miss Edith Evans showed imagination and dramatic power as Nemesis. In the wild and somber overture Schumann reaches his highest level as an orchestral writer; but the incidental music, though very lovely, is unequal and wanting in unity and dramatic appeal. The choruses, especially the exquisite requiem, were beautifully given, and there were clever interpolations of extra music from the Rhenish symphony, the Album Leaves, and other piano works, including the famous étude for pedal-clavier. Sir Thomas Beecham conducted with his accustomed skill.

The Carl Rosa Opera Company have met with great success on the occasion of their summer visit to Edinburgh and Glasgow. Mr. Stephen Philpot's opera, "Dante and Beatrice," was presented in both cities for the first time. The work, without being dramatic, is effective and made a good impression, being cordially received by large audiences. "Don Giovanni," "Tannhäuser," "Carmen," "Madama Butterfly," "Faust," and "Jeanie Deans" have also been given with great acceptance. It has been noticed that the character of the Glasgow audiences has changed considerably since the beginning of the war, now including whole classes who formerly surrounded the band stands in the parks, but who never entered a concert room. One observer says that it is not necessary to be an expert in Glasgow audiences to know that it is a public that for the most part did not exist before the war. But whether it means a new interest in musical art, or a new way of spending war profits, it is not without significance for the future.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music was recently held at York Gate. Amongst those present were Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Sir Hubert Parry, Bart., C. V. O., Sir Walter Parratt, C. V. O., Mr. Frederick King, Mr. H. Wessely, Mr. Oscar Beringer, Mr. Ernest Mathewes presided. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been confirmed, the secretary read the report, which stated that in 1917-18, in the United Kingdom, the number of candidates entered for the local center examination was 4779, and in the school examination 30,879. The exhibitions offered by the associated board last year for the United Kingdom were awarded to six candidates. Colonial exhibitions were also given in Canada (Vancouver Center) to Marjorie Kinnistin Smith, organ, and in Malta to Paolo O. Bassetta, pianoforte. Nine exhibitions previously gained have been renewed for a further period of one year, and one for two terms only. It had been found necessary to provide additional accommodation in consequence of the increase of the work, the number of candidates entering annually having doubled since the present offices were taken. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, laid special emphasis on the remarkable and continued progress of the board's activities; he also spoke of the work overseas, and thanked the examiners who were loyally carrying on their duties despite the submarine difficulties.

The Worshipful Company of Musicians is to confer its greatly prized Honorary Freedom upon the musical director of the Coldstream Guards Band, Maj. Mackenzie Rogan. "In recognition of his 50 years' service in the British Army and his valuable work in the cause of British music." The ceremony will take place in October at the Stationers' Hall, when the name of Major Rogan is to be inscribed on a roll that already bears those of Hubert Parry, Edward Elgar, Walter Parratt, C. V. Stanford, Landon Ronald, Sir Ernest Palmer, and Andrew Carnegie. A brief notice of Major Rogan's interesting and varied

career will not be out of place. After receiving his first musical education as a choir boy, he joined the Eleventh North Devon Regiment at 15 years of age, going shortly afterward to South Africa, where he remained for four years. Later on he had excellent training in Dublin from his bandmaster (Mr. W. Burton) and also from Dr. Stewart, who was the professor of music at Trinity College, Dublin, and organist of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The latter became his friend and valued counselor; in fact, one of Major Rogan's most cherished possessions is a baton that Dr. Stewart used when conducting the first performance of Sullivan's "Golden Legend" in Ireland in 1887. Its point is wanting, and the note which accompanied it states that this was owing to its having been used on the first violin "for coming in a bar too soon."

The regiment was afterward stationed at Glasgow, Devonport and Aldershot, and then came a long period in India, where service under Lord Roberts won for Major Rogan the friendship of the general, who was an ardent supporter of the military band. During an interval at home Major Rogan qualified as a bandmaster and was selected in 1885 to be the bandmaster of the second Queen's regiment, then at Peshawar. He returned to England after 12 years' further service in the East, and two years later became the successful applicant for the bandmastership of the Coldstream Guards, Sir Arthur Sullivan being the adjudicator. Major Rogan has received many British decorations, and in 1907 was made a member of the Royal Academy of Music. During the last few years the famous Guards band has visited Paris, Italy, and Canada, and it may be truly said that no man has done more to give British military bands the preeminence they now enjoy than the popular veteran conductor.

ORGAN BUILDERS OF AMERICA ORGANIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill.—Organ builders representing 33 makers of pipe organs and parts of organs, such as chimera, pipes and motors, met at the call of The Diapason on Sept. 3 in Kimball Hall, Chicago, and effected their first organization of national scope under the name of The Organ Builders Association of America. The objects are to offer assistance in every way possible to the government during the present conditions and to act unitedly in matters pertaining to the welfare of the industry.

The following officers were elected: President, John T. Austin of the Austin Organ Company, Hartford, Conn.; vice-president, Charles C. Kilgen, president of Kilgen & Son, St. Louis, Mo.; secretary, Adolph Wangerin, president Wangerin-Weickhart Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; treasurer, Farney R. Wuritzer, president Rudolph Wuritzer Manufacturing Company, North Tonawanda, N. Y.; board of directors, the foregoing officers and W. E. Pilcher, Henry Pilcher's Sons, Louisville, Ky.; M. P. Möller, Hagersville, Md.; and R. J. Bennett, president Bennett Organ Company, Rock Island, Ill.

S. E. Gruenstein, editor of "The Diapason," presided over the initial meeting and explained the objects of the call. R. O. P. Elliott, manager of the W. W. Kimball Company, acted as secretary. There was a long discussion following an address by George W. Pound, general counsel of the Music Industries Board of Trade, who came from Washington to speak to the organ builders. It was decided to hold a second meeting on Sept. 13 at the headquarters of the Music Industries Chamber of Commerce in New York, and at that time it is expected that several additional eastern charter members will be present. Besides those represented, 18 other concerns have signified their desire to become members.

LIBERTY SINGING IN CONNECTICUT

James S. Stevens Talks on Work of State Council of Defense for War-Time Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—"It must not be forgotten," said James S. Stevens, director of the division of Liberty choruses for the Connecticut State Council of Defense, "that the army of the United States is a cross-section of the American people. Some of the boys in it have much musical talent, others have little; but the average is high. The best in music, then, is none too good for the American soldier. Amongst the pieces provided for army singing are certain old folk songs, which have endured because they are good music. Two of them—'The Battle Hymn of the Republic' and 'The Marseillaise'—are the greatest war pieces we have."

War-time singing, according to Mr. Stevens, should by no means be confined to the military part of the population. It is just as essential, in his view, to the morale of the people at home as to that of the men in camp and at the front.

"In fact," said he, talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "it took singing to make the people of Connecticut know that there was a war going on, and that the United States was in it."

"You can start a thing going in Connecticut quickly," he went on to explain, "once the necessity for it becomes clear. The Connecticut people are traders. They are compelled to be, because they live on an unfertile soil. They are therefore keen and ingenious, and their loyalty to a cause which they espouse can be relied upon."

"We have proceeded with our singing here on the assumption that music could give valuable help in the war. The plan was put out from the State Council of Defense last October, the details of organization coming from the chairman of the publicity committee. A division of Liberty choruses was instituted, and I was asked to take charge. Town councils of defense were notified, music was distributed, and methods of practice were formulated, typewritten and sent around. In 28 days we had 25 choruses going and in 98 days we had 100. Now we have about 130 regularly at work with leaders."

"We first tried to arouse the people to a realization of the war, holding rallies and introducing patriotic singing. Last fall, we held 149 rallies in four weeks. This spring we held 149 more. These were in small towns. In the winter time, we had meetings in the cities."

"But the rallies were not our chief object. They were subsidiary to the singing scheme. Our especial purpose was to get choruses together and to keep them active. The groups have been led by a local man chosen by the town war bureau, the Mayor's committee, or the Liberty chorus committee. The singing has been carried on for the most part in halls, with a pianist playing accompaniments; though lately there has been a good deal of singing in the open air, with accompanying music by band players. We have issued a folder containing the words of a number of songs, including 'America,' 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' 'The Battle Hymn of the Republic,' 'The Marseillaise,' 'Rule Britannia,' 'Keep the Home Fires Burning,' and 'There's a Long, Long Trail.' We have issued 177,000 copies of this folder, and we are now preparing a second folder with a new set of words."

Mr. Stevens concluded his comment by emphasizing the point he made at the outset, that in war-time singing music that requires study, as well as that already known or easily performed, should be used. "We should not think of limiting a Liberty chorus to simple old tunes," he remarked. "All good music is patriotic when patriotically applied. Everything sung on a patriotic occasion is patriotic."

He is an ardent champion of the music which Leo Rich Lewis has composed for community singing. He spoke with particular enthusiasm of Lewis' "Three Cheers for Your Uncle Sam," which was first sung in public in Hartford; "We Stand," which he predicted would continue to grow in favor even after the war; and "North and South," words by Boatswain's Mate Mayo of the United States Navy, which he called one of the most pleasing pieces that the Connecticut division of Liberty choruses has considered for use in its concerts.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The San Carlo Opera Company opened a three weeks' season at the Shubert Theater on Monday evening. The opera was Verdi's "Aida," the work which inaugurated the same company's season last year. Apparently the success which attended last year's run was the cause of the large and enthusiastic audience which filled every nook and cranny of the house and applauded with a vociferation that the sterner spaces of the Metropolitan Opera House never knew. Yet a deeper analysis of the enthusiasm would reveal the conclusion that much of the clamor arose from the nature of the audience which was drawn to a very great extent from the Italian section of the population of New York. Indeed such an audience is the sort that one finds in the smaller provincial opera houses of Italy, but in New York prior to the coming of Fortune Gallo's forces only in the theaters on the lower East Side.

At the opening performance Elizabeth Amsden, who sang in this city with the Century Opera Company and later with the Boston company, sang

the title rôle. There has never been any doubt about the intrinsic value of Miss Amsden's dramatic soprano, but on Monday night, as has been her custom, she sang ever with full voice and without the delicacy of nuance that must be the attributes of the best singing.

Leonie Zinovieff, a Russian tenor, offered the best example of singing in the rôle of Rhadames. While his voice is not of particular natural beauty he at least refrained from undue vociferation of utterance and disclosed no mean musicianship. In the "Celeste Aida" aria every other tenor insists upon singing the final B-flat fortissimo, in spite of the composer's mark "ppp." Mr. Zinovieff delivered the note with at least moderate tone and did not shout it at his fullest powers. The rest of the cast included Stella Demette as Amneris, Joseph Royer as Amonasro, Pietro de Biasi as the High Priest, and Natale Cervi as the King while Gaetano Merola conducted.

On Tuesday evening, the opera was "Egmont," with Edvige Vaccari as Gilda, Stella Demette as Maddalena, Agostini as the Duke, and Antolia as the Jester. Carlo Peroni, who is at present a sailor in the United States Navy, conducted.

Wednesday afternoon brought the "Tales of Hoffmann." Offenbach's opera comique received a presentation surprisingly good. Queena Mario did the Olympia and the Antolia, and Stella Demette the Giulietta; Agostini was the Poet; Marta Melis the Niclaus, and again Merola conducted. On Wednesday evening was given the double bill of "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci."

So far as the fundamentals of good opera are concerned, namely, orchestra and chorus, the San Carlo Opera organization is more than competent. The orchestra numbers over 40 players, conversant with all operatic demands and welded together into a fairly cohesive whole. Its shortcomings are to be placed on the shoulders of the conductors, who are much inclined to suffer the orchestra to overwhelm the singers with loud bursts of tone and who do not give enough attention to the finer degrees of shading. The chorus is small but efficient and well balanced. Many words of praise might be said for the tenor section which is excellent in quality.

The Metropolitan Opera Company has announced that it will produce during the coming season two new American operas; first, "The Legend," an opera in one act, the scene of which is laid in a remote district of an imaginary Muscovite country, book by Jacques Byrne, music by Joseph Charles Brill; the second, "The Temple Dancer," an opera in one act, evoking many of the legendary religious rites of the Hindus, the libretto by Jutta Bell-Ranske, music by John Adam Hugo.

Among the other novelties to be presented are three new operas by Puccini, which will be given for the first time anywhere at the Metropolitan Opera House. They are "Il Tabarro," a drama in one act by Giuseppe Adami, taken from the well-known work of the French novelist, Didier Gold, "La Houppelande"; "Suor Angelica," a mystery play in one act, book by Gioacchino Forzano; "Gianni Schicchi," an opera buffa in one act, book by Gioacchino Forzano. These three operas will be sung in Italian.

In addition there are in French "La Reine Fiammette," opera in four acts based upon the poem of Catulle Mendès, music by Xavier Leroux; "Mireille," opera in four acts, by Gounod; Weber's "Oberon," which will be sung in English, and Verdi's "Forza del Destino."

The revivals include Ricci's "Crispino e la Comare" and the ballet "Petrouchka" of Stravinsky, which it will be remembered was so well received when presented at the Metropolitan by the Ballet Russe.

Practically all the artists of last year will return. The newcomers are Rosa Eaton, Mary Ellis, Mary Melish, Rosa Ponselle and Margaret Romaine, sopranos; Alice Gentle and Helena Marsh, mezzo; Giulio Crimi, Carlo Hackett and Giordano Palmieri, tenors, and Robert Couzinou, Luigi Montesanto and Reinald Werrenrath, baritones. It is a remarkable fact that all the newcomers on the distaff side and two of the men are Americans.

AMATEUR OPERA IS NEW ORLEANS PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The New Orleans Opera Association, with Dr. William Scheppegrell, president; C. H. Shields, stage director; and a membership of 300 musicians and singers of this city, has been organized and chartered, and is rehearsing for its first production, "Cavalleria Rusticana."

The organization plans a six weeks' season of opera here this winter, to replace the old French opera and to insure a season not guaranteed by such Italian opera companies as come here every winter. They plan to follow their first production with "I Pagliacci," "Rigoletto," "The Tales of Hoffmann," "Samson et Dalila," and several French operas, as well as some performances in English. Mr. Shields, who is well known in local theatrical circles, is devoting all his time to the productions of the opera association, and the general plan is to give the city the best possible season of music and singing obtainable from local talent, without regard to financial return, save enough to cover actual expenses. Entirely new scenery has been ordered for all the proposed productions, and none of the old stage settings, in use for so many years in the French Opera House, will appear at any of the productions of the association, though these will be given in the French Opera House, as the best acoustically equipped playhouse in the city.

ORCHESTRA PLANS IN SAN FRANCISCO

Alfred Hertz, Conductor, Plans Programs for Next Season Though Board Cannot Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The war has interfered with announcements concerning the eighth season of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, though the reason is not kin to the troubles of the Boston Symphony or the Detroit or Chicago orchestral dissonances. What is impending matters in this city is the difficulty encountered by Secretary-Manager A. W. Widenham in calling a meeting which will provide a quorum of the executive committee. The war is responsible for that.

William Sproule is president of the organization, and is, or was, president of the Southern Pacific Railroad. In the latter capacity he spends more time in Washington or on the way there than he spends in San Francisco, and John D. McKee and others of the directorate are so busy with various departments of war activities, that they are never in town together in sufficient numbers to provide the constitutional power to proceed with making definite announcements, placing season tickets on sale, and arranging for the completion, under Secretary Widenham, of such other details as will be necessary before the 1918-1919 symphony season is announced.

The delay is unfortunate, for it has given rise to rumors, inevitable under the circumstances, and which suggest that "a snag" has been hit in connection with a conductor for the next season. All plans, however, as they have thus far been completed, relate Alfred Hertz to that post; and no one else is admitted to be even within the horizon of possibility, though Giorgio Polacco has permitted it to be known that if he were wanted he would be glad to serve. Mr. Hertz's success with the orchestra has satisfied the music lovers of this city, generally, and the former director of Wagnerian opera at the Metropolitan Opera House seems definitely slated for the position.

Meanwhile local symphony lovers are grateful to know that no abandonment of the symphony orchestra is contemplated, for Manager Widenham has already signed up with nearly the entire orchestral body for another season, to begin in October. As the incorporation of the Musical Association of San Francisco numbers among its responsible directors and governors the biggest financial powers in the Far West, there can be no thought of the repudiation of these contracts, which have been the means of keeping several artists of consequence in this city waiting to resume their positions, and these include Kajetan Attl, harpist, Horace Britt, cellist, and Louis Persinger, violinist and concertmaster.

Meanwhile, Alfred Hertz, the director, is with his wife at their summer home in Belvedere, on San Francisco Bay, apparently waiting the nod of the board of governors of the San Francisco Musical Association before giving out any information regarding his programs for next season, which programs he is busy, even in vacation time, in planning.

BOSTON SUNDAY CONCERTS

The Sunday afternoon concerts in Symphony Hall will begin on Sept. 29, when Mme. Galli-Curci will give the first program. On Oct. 6 the program will be by John McCormack, tenor, and on Oct. 15 by Mischa Elman, violinist. Other artists announced for the series are Señor Lazaro, the Spanish tenor; Miss Rosita Renard, the Chilean pianist; Arthur Hackett, tenor; Miss Rosa Raisa, soprano; Jascha Heifetz, violinist; Josef Hofmann, pianist; Max Rosen, violinist; Ethel Leginska, pianist; Alma Gluck, soprano; Mme. Schumann-Heink, contralto; and Josef Rosenblatt, Jewish tenor.

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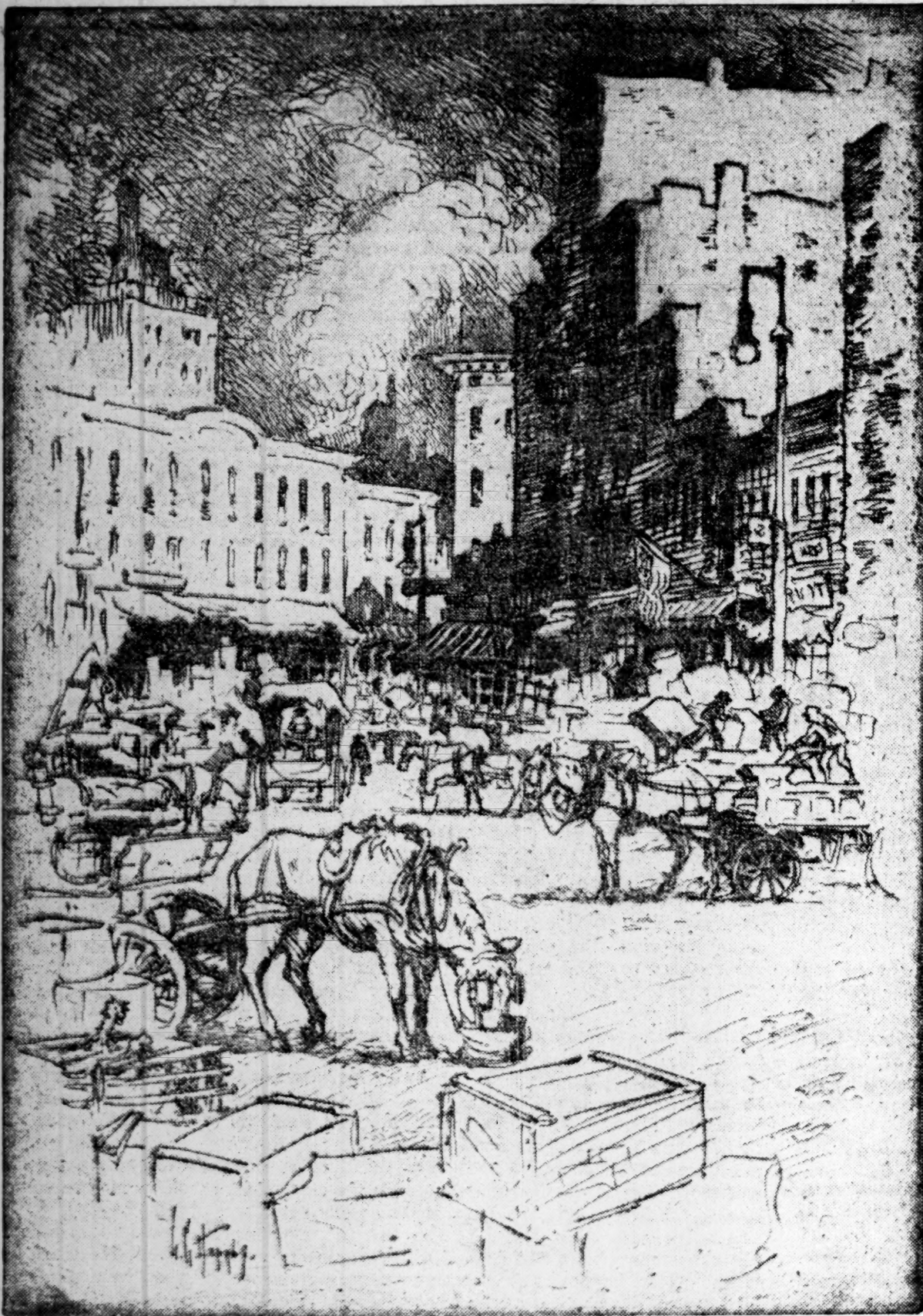
"It is a remarkable circumstance," Sir David Brewster writes in his "Martyrs of Science," "that astronomy should have been cultivated at the same time by three such distinguished men as Tycho, Kepler and Galileo. While Tycho, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, was observing the heavens at Prague, Kepler, only thirty years old, was applying his wild genius to the determination of the orbit of Mars, and Galileo, at the age of thirty-six, was about to direct the telescope to the unexplored regions of space. The diversity of gifts which Providence assigned to these three philosophers was no less remarkable. Tycho was destined to lay the foundation of modern astronomy by a vast series of accurate observations made with the largest and the finest instruments. It was the proud lot of Kepler to deduce the laws of the planetary orbits from the observations of his predecessors; while Galileo enjoyed the more dazzling honor of discovering by the telescope new celestial bodies and new systems of worlds.

"In September, 1604, astronomers were surprised with the appearance of a new star in the foot of Serpentarius. It was not seen before the 29th of September, and Moestlin informs us that, on account of clouds, he did not obtain a good view of it till the 6th of October. Like that of 1572, it at first surpassed Jupiter in brightness, and rivaled even Venus, but it afterward became as small as Regulus, and as dull as Saturn, and disappeared at the end of a few months. It constantly changed its color, and was at first tawny, then yellow, then purple and red, and often white at great altitudes. It had no parallax, and therefore was a fixed star. Kepler wrote a short account of this remarkable body, and maintained its superiority to that of 1572, on the ground that the one star came in an ordinary year, while the other appeared in the year of the fiery trigon, or that in which Saturn, Jupiter and Mars are in the three fiery signs, Aries, Leo and Sagittarius—an event which occurs only every eight hundred years."

The Flowing Tide

The slow green wave comes curling from the bay
And leaps in spray along the sunny meads,
And steals a little more and more away,
And drowns the dulse, and lifts the stranded barge.
Leave me my pathway of the sands, strong tide;
Yet are the waves more fair than all they hide.

—Augusta Webster.



Etching by Lester G. Hornby, reproduced by courtesy of Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston

In the Market District, Chicago

Grace Humphrey gives a swift résumé of the story of Chicago, in her "Illinois."

"The story of Chicago," she says, "begins long ago with the Indian tribes that hunted there. From them came its name, for Checagou was the title of a succession of chiefs, like the Pharaohs of Egypt. We know that Marquette spent a winter here, that La Salle and Tonty passed through it more than once, that it was the site

of a French fort mentioned in Wayne's treaty with the Indians.

"In 1796 a West Indian Negro, Jean Baptiste Point du Sable, built a rude cabin at the mouth of the Checago River, so that the red man used to say, 'The first white settler was a Negro.' His claim was 'jumped' by a Frenchman, who sold out to John Kinzie, an Indian trader and agent for the American Fur Company. In the year that Fort Dearborn was

built, Kinzie brought his family out, and improved Baptiste's cabin into a tasteful dwelling.

Rebuilt in 1816, the blockhouse was occupied for thirty years. . . . But in 1827 there were only three families living here, all living in log cabins. The future city was due to Daniel Pope Cook, for whom Cook County was named; and its foundation was the grant of land from Congress for building the canal. Long before it was completed, in fact before it was begun, public attention was attracted to Chicago, and the commercial advantages of the site, as the terminus of the canal, was emphasized. Geography made it a natural depot for the receiving and forwarding of western products, and for the distributing of eastern manufactures to the entire Northwest. Its citizens, seeing this natural advantage and foreseeing its future, accomplished the rest through their energy and enterprise."

The French Language

"When the Roman reigned in Gaul, the conquered Celts forgot their native tongue, adopting the language of their masters," says Mary Duclaux (A. Mary F. Robinson) in "A Short History of France," "and by the end of the Fourth Century there was little trace remaining of the primitive Celtic speech. Its last, rare vestiges linger still in the names of places, always, the words that change the least. Even today the suffix 'dun' evokes a Celtic fortress (as in Verdun, Issoudun, Châteaudun), the prefix 'tre' or 'treff' recalls a long-perished hamlet; 'dieu' and 'couse' speak of the waters, 'nant' of the dingle, 'lan' or 'lande' of the field. . . . That is all. If we except the province of Brittany, whose Celtic speech was imported after the fall of the Roman Empire, the Celts the Romans knew have left no trace of their language in modern French.

"For the Celts of Gaul conversed in Latin, not in the Latin of the classics, but in a living, popular Latin of their own. This rustic Roman tongue—this Roman, or Romance, as it came to be called in distinction from literary Latin—is still alive and easily recognizable (although much alloyed by constant additions from modern French) in the dialects and 'patois' of the Center and South of France. The names of usual subjects there have probably changed little since the days of Diocletian. There still a cock in 'gall,' a wide field 'camps,' a cornfield 'fromental,' while 'alga' recalls 'alga' and 'neul,' 'niveus,' a bird is 'ussell,' a cow 'baco,' a dog 'cone'; when the shepherds pass the summer on the heights they are said to 'estivar,' while 'hibernar' is to spend the winter. The sights and sounds, the habits and necessities of daily life are still currently expressed in rustic Latin.

"For the Center and South of France retained the impress of Rome until the beginning of the Thirteenth Century. But in the North the Romans receded early, giving place to the Franks. Early in the Sixth Century Britain was reconquered by the Celts of England and thus lost, for full five hundred years, to Latin culture. And all along the Rhine German invasion and possession effaced the Latin tongue. Only in the region which lies between the Somme, the Meuse and the Loire were the Frank-

ish and Latin languages beautifully interlarded. This was the cradle of France. And when France began to speak, it spoke in French."

"Meanwhile the church continued to use the right Latin of Rome, and often in old books we find the clerks calling the Latin of the people 'lingua laica,' while the laymen name the church-Latin 'clercuols.' During the course of the Ninth Century the two languages became distinct; Latin was no longer understood of the people. The clergy were obliged to use the popular dialect for their catechisms and sermons, and, in fact, in the year 812 the Council of Tours ordered the priests of France to instruct their flock in 'the rustic Roman tongue.' Henceforth French is no mere 'patois,' but a national speech with a literature of its own."

"William Morris became a Socialist because in his lifelong tirade against the ugliness of modern life, he felt that unless conditions of labor were changed, his extension of art into every side of life would be an impossibility. He opposed capitalism in the same spirit as he opposed aniline dye; not primarily because it made for cruelty, but because it made for ugliness. Morris had as little patience with the 'art for art's sake' of the aesthete, as he had for the 'art for ethics' sake of the moralist. For him it was 'art for life's sake.' Arthur Compton-Rickett writes in his volume on William Morris.

"As time went on, he realized that his ideals of art, if they were to be actualized, must lead him into conflict with the social realities of the day. At this time he was a prominent figure in the life of London. He had been elected an honorary fellow of his college, and had refused the honor of the chair of poetry at Oxford.

"Socialism today is the hallmark of smart modernity; in those days it was a synonym for lawlessness and folly. We have to remember that, to appreciate the tremendous sacrifice made by Morris in joining the movement, it put a strain on many a friendship."

"For so famous a man as Morris

The People's Might

The feudal system, like other stupendous fabrics of past ages, is known only by the rubbish it has left behind it. Crowned heads have been compelled to submit to the restraints of law, and the People, with that intelligence which makes the voice irresistible, have been able to say to the prerogative, "Thus far shalt thou come and no farther."—Daniel Webster.

William Morris, Socialist

to identify himself with such a movement meant an inevitable loss of prestige. Yet never did he hesitate for a moment, once convinced that he could benefit the working classes by taking this step. It was the fate of Ruskin over again. People who had acclaimed the author of "Modern Painters," apostrophized 'Unto This Last' as 'mischievous devil.' Similarly, those who revered Morris as an art critic reviled him when he turned to social criticism. And yet it is perfectly clear that Morris' social views were logical deductions from his art theories. 'Art,' in Morris' opinion, 'being a function of life, sound life is impossible except when life is organized under sound conditions. The reviler was to blame, for he had never understood the real drift of Morris' art gospel.

"Morris, with his passionate devotion to the spirit of beauty, had from the start tried to gladden his fellow countrymen by giving them beautiful things: in church, street and home-stead. The spiritual no less than the material beneficence of beauty was so clear to him, that he thought all others must see as he saw. But he had not reckoned with the blindness of the Philistines. He had not realized that to the majority beauty was a meaningless word. Born and bred

The Value of Map and Almanack to the Writer

"The author must know his countryside, whether real or imaginary, like his hand; the distances, the points of the compass, the place of the sun's rising, the behavior of the moon, should all be beyond cavil. And how troublesome the moon is!" exclaims Stevenson. "I have come to grief over the moon in 'Prince Otto,' and so soon as that was pointed out to me, adopted a precaution which I recommended to other men—I never write now without an almanack. With an almanack, and the map of the country, and the plan of every house, either actually plotted on paper or already and immediately apprehended in the mind, a man may hope to avoid some of the grossest possible blunders. With the map before him, he will scarce allow the sun to set in the east, as it does in 'The Antiquary.' With the almanack at hand, he will scarce allow two horsemen, journeying on the most urgent affair, to employ six days, from three of the Monday morning till late in the Saturday night, upon a journey of, say, ninety or a hundred miles, and before the week is out, and still on the same nags, to cover fifty in one day, as may be read at length in the inimitable novel of 'Rob Roy.' And it is certainly well, though far from necessary, to avoid such 'croppers.' . . . Better if the country be real, and he has walked every foot of it and knows every milestone. But even with imaginary places, he will do well in the beginning to provide a map; as he studies it, relations will appear that he had not thought upon; he will discover obvious, though unsuspected short cuts, and footprints for his messengers."

Beginnings of Greek Art

In Troy, art was only in its first dawn: color was still completely unknown, and instead of painting, the vases were decorated with incised patterns filled with white clay. The productions of sculpture were limited to carvings of small flat idols of Minerva, of marble, almost in the forms of two disks, which adhered to each other, and upon which the owl's face is rudely scratched. The Trojan treasure certainly shows more art, but it is characterized by an absence of ornamentation. In Mycenae, on the contrary, the monuments which I have brought to light show a high state of civilization, and the skill with which the gold ornaments are made lead us to pre-suppose a school of domestic artists which had flourished for ages before it reached such perfection.

The very great symmetry we see also in the vase paintings and in the carvings of spirals and rosettes on stone, whereas representations of men and animals are exceedingly rude and appear to be the primitive Mycenaean sculptor's first essay. But rude as they are and childish as they look, these primitive productions of Greek art are of paramount interest, because we see in them the great-grandfathers of the masterpieces of Phidias and Praxiteles; they prove to us in the most certain manner that the artistic genius of the age of Pericles did not come suddenly down from heaven like Minerva from the head of Jove, but that it was the result of a school of artists, which had gradually developed in the course of ages.—Schliemann.

A Villanelle

Autumn twilight turns pale gold
From sunset's halo at white heat
Upon the hills so dark and old.

Winter twilight's quiet, cold,
An amethyst with tints repeat,
Autumn twilight turns pale gold.

While shining silver snows enfold
The amethyst in setting meet
Upon the hills so dark and old.

Spring's soft twilight seems to hold
An emerald in essence sweet,
Autumn twilight turns pale gold.

Summer twilight's brilliant, bold,
A ruby dropped from day's retreat
Upon the hills so dark and old.

Autumn joys are slowly told,
Lived, their passing all too fleet,
Autumn twilight turns pale gold
Upon the hills so dark and old.

—Mary MacMillan.

Inspiration

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE average man, so far from taking the advice of the wise man out of the East to choose his words at least as carefully as his food, commonly gives far more thought to his kitchen than to his dictionary. He may, indeed, be said to riot in an inspired carelessness in his use of language. Mr. Ruskin once declared that if you employed words accurately you were in positive danger of being misunderstood. Did not Mrs. Gamp, for example, convert the innocent, four syllables of aggravation, in a night, as it were, from increase to irritation? It is, indeed, this accuracy in the employment of words which is so "aggravating" to the senuous man, the man to whom all discipline is a trial. It means the extinction of the "purple period" with its aroma of cheap sentiment, and the acceptance of a scientific terminology. It means the method of Huxley in preference to the method of Dr. Watts, and that of the Fourth Gospel in distinction to that of the Psalms. It means mental discipline instead of slipshod thinking, and when people realize this, they will stop and ask themselves, what they mean by a word like inspiration before they use it.

If you look up the word inspiration in a dictionary, you will discover that it means, first, "the drawing in of breath," and, second, "divine influence," and between the two there seems a great gulf fixed. Even when you come to "divine influence," there is a wide margin for argument. It extends all the way from the Mumbo-Jumbo of Africa to the idols of Hindustan, or from the temples of Pagan Rome to the temples of Christian America. It includes all that separates the Jehovah of Moses from the God of Paul. It is obvious, then, that there is a vital difference between the inspiration of an Indian medicine man and the inspiration of Peter at Lydda. And it becomes of tremendous importance to humanity to fathom the difference in all its varying shoals and depths. But before this can be done the world must learn to think scientifically.

That famous chooser of words, Monsieur Renan, used to be much exercised, not to say "aggravated," by the terminology of the Fourth Gospel. The easy flow of the Greek of the Synoptists was unctious to him. It never "grated on his well tuned ear, and so he was able to read it without being faced by the metaphysical dilemmas which might, and for that matter did, lie hidden under its perfection of rhythm. In the case of the Fourth Gospel all this was changed. It opened with a metaphysical challenge, the scientific meaning of the Logos, and that note of challenge was sustained down to the very last words of the peroration, with their final accentuation of what Mrs. Eddy means, in writing on page 334 of Science and Health: "This dual personality of the unseen and the seen, the spiritual and material, the eternal Christ and the corporeal Jesus manifest in flesh, continued until the Master's ascension, when the human, material concept, or Jesus, disappeared, while the spiritual self, or Christ, continues to exist in the eternal order of divine Science, taking away the sins of the world, as the Christ has always done, even before the human Jesus was incarnate to mortal eyes."

In order to hope to understand this, however, the would be walker in the footsteps of the Christ must trust, not to his own intellectual grip, but to inspiration, since, to quote Mrs. Eddy, once again, this time from page 319 of Science and Health, "The divine Science taught in the original language of the Bible came through inspiration, and needs inspiration to be understood." Yet ask the man in the street what inspiration means, and he will reply in some such nebulous definition as those of the dictionaries. Ask the scholar, learned in the scholarship of this world, and he will give you something perilously near a stone for bread, in, perhaps, that apophthegm of Matthew Arnold, "the not ourselves which makes for righteousness." A very contradiction in terms this, if the writer of the Fourth Gospel was accurate in stating of God, that, "All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made." If the writer of Genesis told the truth, when he said, "And God saw every thing that he had made, and behold, it was very good." And if Jesus the Christ knew what he was saying when he taught all mankind to pray, "Our Father which art in heaven."

Now, if this is not so the Bible is a mere melting pot of unessential statements, of unscientific phrases, and of carelessly employed words, one of which last is the word inspiration. It happens, however, that the word has a very definite and very metaphysical meaning. As employed by Paul, it is *θεοπνευστος* or "God-breathed," exactly what the writer of Genesis means, when he says, of man, that God "breathed into his nostrils the breath of life," though that is another story. Anyway inspiration, so far from being "the not ourselves which makes for righteousness," is the light of the human being awakening to his true self, as he puts off the carnal mind, and puts on the Mind of Christ. Of course the Mind of Christ, being eternal, has always been present, but it is only as the illusion of the flesh is lost, through the inspiration of the Spirit, that this becomes clear. So Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 72 of Science and Health, "God, good, being

ever present, it follows in divine logic that evil, the suppositional opposite of good, is never present. In Science, individual good derived from God, the infinite All-in-all, may flow from the departed to mortals; but evil is neither communicable nor scientific." What, then, is this stream of good but inspiration, and what is inspiration but a spiritual perception of reality, and so, of true manhood. It is, in a sentence, that scientific knowledge of God, referred to again and again in the Scriptures, of which Jesus spoke when he told the Jews, "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

An English Village

(Snowhill)

There lies a vale in Cotswold still. . . .
And empty as the sky, a grey cold dale,
That pours its labor forth at break of day,
And hears no sound nor beating at its heart
Till toil creeps back at sundown.

Walls of stone
Of immemorial age, yet unembosomed
With lichen or with rue-wort, nurse
its hearths
Of trembling embers. O'er its box-tree walks
The twinkling martins cut their subtle rings.

Here yellow apples glow, like myriad lamps,
On strained and drooping branches,
Tier by tier,
Drawn up the wold in wasting orchards grey.

Nothing is here that was not here and thus
When Milton shook his long ambrosial curls
O'er Cromwell's rough state-papers, nothing here
The chanting Roundhead hath not seen and felt
Riding from Worcester to his woodland home
On Evenloode or Windrush.

Here at least
Nature and Man have grown so like each other,
In close perennial concert, that the voice
Of one is as the other's.

—Edmund Gosse.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, SEPT. 7, 1918

EDITORIALS

Gemini-Humpty-Dumpty

It is positively wonderful that any lingering doubts should remain as to the meaning of the régime of Ulianoff and Bronstein in Russia. If any person is left who imagines that it was made possible for Ulianoff, who had been expelled from the Russia of the Tsars, to return to the Russia of the revolution, by way of Vienna and Berlin, without the institutions in the Ballhaus-Platz or the Wilhelmstrasse having taken hostages of fortune, that person must have a curious conception of the temper and methods of Austro-German diplomacy. If, after this, any person should be left of the opinion that the Austro-German High Command has had Ulianoff and Bronstein both repeatedly in the hollow of its hand, and has left them at liberty to work out revolutionary campaigns at the expense of autocracy, that person must enjoy the mildest perception of the teachings and workings of the thing called kultur.

It is true that a certain number of the friends of Russia, on both sides of the Atlantic, dismiss the affaire Ulianoff-Bronstein as a mere fever which will spend itself, and leave the Russian patient sane and in his right mind. But these are visionaries, men like the character in the "Pantomime Rehearsal," who put aside every difficulty with the bland assurance that, "It will be all right in the night." This may be so, though it resembles politics by lottery. But if, in the meantime, the theater has been burned down, and the audience murdered, it matters extremely little, when the night comes, that the actors are perfect in their parts. Now the Mark Tapleys of politics are all very well in their way, and in times of national panic may have their uses, but you can no more substitute the Taplean outlook for statesmanship than you can govern a country on Micawberian ideals.

Exactly what has happened in Russia from waiting for something to turn up, may be seen in the recent attack, with its usual concomitant of murder, on the British Embassy in Petrograd. The affection of Ulianoff and Bronstein for liberty and the Golden Age, is delightfully illustrated in this. Now it would not be in the least just to blame Mr. Lloyd George's government for the crisis. The complications in Russia are so terrific, the windings of the political labyrinth so intricate, that it would take a statesman possessed of Ariadne's clue to track them successfully. Not one but a dozen governments are involved in the pursuit of the Russian Minotaur, and the trouble is that, though they all have to work together, each of them has a different clue, supplied by a different Ariadne. Now the holder of one of these clues grasps the cane of Mr. Micawber, and another the naked sword of Alexander; a third bites phlegmatically the straw of Mark Tapley, whilst a fourth croaks in the accents of Cassandra. Meantime the Gemini-Humpty-Dumpty, swaying and rocking on their wall, are the most consistent politicians in either hemisphere, and maintain their balance solely because of this.

The policy of the Gemini-Humpty-Dumpty may quite fairly be described as the doctrinarism of a St. Just combined with the hopefulness of a Micawber. Ulianoff and Bronstein know better than any other two men in the world precisely what they are after, and they pursue that end with the unflinching optimism of the man convinced that if failure greets you on a Monday, something will turn up to extricate you on a Tuesday. This does not, of course, mean that their passions never get the better of them. Even Mr. Micawber's temper got the better of him, on that famous occasion when he denounced Urianah as "You Hlep of infamy!" The field of Russian politics has been literally sown with the passions of Ulianoff and Bronstein, and reaped with their remorseless sickles. Still, though crop after crop may prove a failure, there is always the next season, when something may turn up. Thus the revolution of 1905 failed, in a measure, but there came the revolution of 1917. Pobiedonostzev gave place to Protropopoff, just as Gapon had to Rasputin. With such a succession, why should anyone question the efficacy of reliance on the Micawberian ideal.

To Ulianoff and Bronstein, to put it a little differently, the Bolshevik policy of today is only an interesting experiment. An experiment not as to ends, but as to means. If the means fail, Ulianoff and Bronstein, not immediately, perhaps, but all in good time, will try again. The High-Priests of Liberty have no intention of becoming mere worshipers in the temple of Liberty. Their ideal is a class war in which the forces of organized labor shall be dominated by a labor oligarchy. It is the appropriation of the Whig formula in the name of the Trades-Union. It is revolution by the simple method of the reversal of the top dog. But just as the Whig theory worked out, in practice, in a party preaching national liberty, but controlled by an oligarchic Headquarters Staff, which did all its thinking and planning for it, so the social revolution of Ulianoff and Bronstein is one which may have a proletarian body, but which has certainly the mind of Bronstein and the hands of Ulianoff, and is intended to keep them.

It is this fact which has brought Bolshevism, at last, in violent collision with the British Embassy in Petrograd. Bolshevism, so organized and controlled, found it could live in perfect concord with kultur. To be sure, kultur wanted a few concessions—iron mines in Finland, grain fields in Ukraina, oil-wells on the Caspian. But then, after all, kultur as paymaster, had some right to call the tune Bolshevism was to dance to. No doubt Gemini-Humpty-Dumpty, sitting on a wall in Russia, looks forward, like Gemini-Humpty-Dumpty on a wall in Turkey, to der Tag, the day when it shall shake its fist in the face of kultur, call its own tune, and dance to it. But kultur has no fear of one eventuality or the other.

In the Prussian world of the Twentieth Century, the Little-Father in Petrograd and the Caliph on the Bosphorus are both going to wear Prussian helmets.

Skip-Stop Fuel Administration

DR. GARFIELD, the United States Fuel Administrator, is still, apparently, wedded to the belief that there is a way of solving the coal supply problem other than that of mining and distributing the commodity. His latest proposal is that the nation adopt the skip-stop system on street railways, a change in traction operation which, the dispatches say, he thinks would mean a saving of 1,500,000 tons of coal annually. The possible saving would depend altogether, of course, on the number of stops street cars might skip. The power for starting a car to let a passenger on or off is three times as great as that required to keep it in motion. Therefore, every time a car stops the draft upon the electric current is accordingly increased, and this means a proportionate increase in coal consumption. If the car should not stop from one end of the line to the other, it goes without saying that a considerable saving would be made. If the street-car line should suspend business altogether, the saving of electric energy and coal would be still greater.

Or, to put it in another way, that Dr. Garfield's method may be the better illustrated, suppose that, instead of patronizing the street cars, all persons unprovided with vehicles of other types should walk to and from their places of business; then traction lines would be unnecessary and, as a natural consequence, there would be a very large saving of coal. On Sundays, when, in order to conserve gasoline, automobiles are no longer to be run, people who formerly motored would have several alternatives. They could stay at home, or perhaps "hitch up" Dobbins, or they could charter a hack, or, happiest of thoughts, go up in the garret, or up in the barn loft, and drag out the long-neglected bicycle, clean and lubricate it, and ride out on it, daring to look anybody and everybody in the face.

Strange that Dr. Garfield has not thought of the bicycle. Here is a vehicle that consumes neither gasoline nor coal. No doubt the statisticians of the Fuel Administration would be able to show that, if everybody who now uses the street cars would henceforth, or for the duration of the war, use the bicycle, the saving of coal would be enormous.

Cabrera's Word for Carranza

LUIS CABRERA has always been in high favor with General Carranza. In the Carranza de facto government, Señor Cabrera was intrusted with the management of its finances. Early in August, 1916, he was named by General Carranza as chairman of the Mexican delegation on the joint commission charged with the adjudication of the differences between the United States and Mexico. He had studied political and economic questions in Europe and the United States, and, upon the recognition of the Carranza Government by the Republic to the North, he was continued in office and was regarded, as he still is, as one of the most intimate and able counselors of the Mexican President.

Toward the close of 1917, Señor Cabrera was chosen as one of the two delegates to represent Mexico in the International Congress at Buenos Aires, called for January of the present year. At that time he was supposed to be friendly to the United States and to the Allies. On his way to Buenos Aires, he stopped at Washington to confer with Secretary Lansing with regard to certain restrictions upon food exportations. As the story was told at the time, Mr. Lansing was very busy with matters which he deemed of greater importance, and turned Señor Cabrera over to a bureau chief. This incensed the Mexican special envoy, and, without further notice, he sailed with a large party for Buenos Aires.

How much Secretary Lansing knew about the character of the Cabrera party while the special envoy was seeking interviews with him has never been told, but it came to be a matter of common knowledge in the United States, before Cabrera reached Buenos Aires, that the international congress planned to take place in that city was designed rather to solidify pro-Germanism than to unify Latin America upon continental lines.

On September 25, 1917, the Chamber of Deputies of the Argentine Republic voted to break off all relations with Germany, and President Irigoyen refused to approve this action. This attitude of the President caused considerable surprise, but it soon developed that pro-Germanism was ramifying several of the southern republics, including Argentina, and that Mexican pro-Germans were hoping to get in touch, or to form an alliance, with them through the instrumentality of the so-called international convention. This phase of the matter gave rise to no little comment north and south, and even the extremists in Buenos Aires were not quite ready to go to the lengths proposed by the sympathizers with Berlin. With the arrival of Señor Cabrera and his party, which was found to be largely composed of pro-Germans, it became evident that conservative opinion in the Argentine capital was disinclined to offend either the United States or the Allies. For the first time then, evidently, Señor Cabrera saw how shallow were the pretensions of the pro-German element in his own country, as well as in the other republics.

It required some time, nevertheless, to convince him that popular opinion in the South was against any alliance or combination antagonistic to the United States or the Allies, and it was not until last June that he thought it judicious to publish the following card in the newspaper La Razon, of Buenos Aires:

I wish to express with clearness that it is an injustice to harbor the suspicion that in trying to bring Mexico and Argentina into closer relationship we are showing partiality in the present war at the expense of the harmony which must exist between the nations of the American continent that are still neutral and between those that are involved in the present struggle, Brazil and the United States. We Mexicans believe that closer amity between the Latin-American countries must not be based upon mistrust or rivalries with our neighbors of other races or distinct interests. On the contrary, it should be based upon the intelligent and cordial understanding of all countries with which, for reasons of geographical necessity, we live in contact.

This, of course, does not fill the measure of Señor

Cabrera's obligation to his own country; it falls very far short of filling his obligation to the United States, which, through many trying years, has been striving, patiently and unceasingly, to prove its good will toward Mexico. He must, with regard for loyalty and truth, be more frank with President Carranza. That is to say, he should tell President Carranza plainly that, to the great mass of South Americans with whom he came in contact during the last eight months, the attitude of Brazil and the United States seems to be the correct one, and that the neutral governments in no instance reflect the sentiment of the mass of the people. Argentina is a striking instance of this, but by no means the only one.

The word which Señor Cabrera should carry back to President Carranza, above all others, however, is this: That whatever of doubt or hesitation, due to selfishness or treachery, may deter other Latin-American republics from standing by the Allies and the friends of the Allies, Mexico is without excuse for any exhibition of unfriendliness toward the United States, and that Mexico cannot escape being regarded as unfriendly to the United States so long as she harbors those who are, openly or secretly, giving aid and comfort to Germany.

Luis Cabrera has in his possession, as a result of his recent experiences, information which, if imparted fully and faithfully to the President of Mexico, will go far toward dispelling in the President's thought the dangerous illusion that the United States is not to be trusted as a neighbor and friend.

The United States Embassy in London

OUTWARDLY, the United States Embassy in London, soon to be vacated by Walter Hines Page, has usually been a peripatetic institution. It has not been confined to one building. Its location has changed with each Minister or Ambassador. American diplomacy, in short, has had no permanent home, as such, in the British capital. The appointment of an American diplomatist did not mean the same thing as the appointment of a British Ambassador to Paris or Berlin. In Paris, for instance, the envoy went to a palace of a more or less imposing, ornate character, which was known as the British Embassy, and was an architectural and political feature of the city.

But a newly appointed United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James has had to do his own embassy hunting. The one which his predecessor had used was perhaps too large for his financial resources, or it was not large enough, or he did not like the location, or, what was more than likely, it was no longer in the market for leasing. So he simply took up his temporary residence at a hotel, or in a flat, and got on as best he could until he had found just the place to suit his ambassadorial tastes. Then, he moved in with his numerous entourage, his bags and baggage. In the circumstances, therefore, the American soldiers now in London, on sightseeing bent, are doomed to disappointment should they hope to fix upon any one place as the recognized home of American diplomacy. They must wander all over the West End, if they would find the spot where this representative dwelt, that tie was cemented, or that treaty signed which proved of such consequence for the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon people. It can be known to few only where Franklin dwelt in the days of the Republic's birth, or where, later, men like Lowell, Hay, and Choate took up official residence and, through their great diplomatic abilities, brought distinction upon their country.

At first, it strikes one as odd that the diplomacy of a nation so closely allied in language, ideals, and constitution with the British should have no fixed place of abode in London. But in the light of recent events, more particularly of the war, the absence of any concrete monument to American diplomacy becomes a trivial matter in comparison with the character and policy of the men who have, from time to time, been accredited to the post. That almost all of these men of late years have had a conspicuous fitness for their calling, as well as a high sense of its dignity, there have been abundant proofs. All have used their distinguished office in order to promote a cordial understanding and sympathy. Fitness for this service did not necessarily mean that the ambassador had qualified through previous service to the state in a political post. It did mean, however, that he had that breadth of vision and sympathetic understanding of history and modern political trends enabling him to realize that something approaching a common working together in all large affairs of the two peoples would be to the world's advantage.

One has only to follow the careers of American ambassadors to London to be impressed by this general keynote to their public speeches and their actions. One and all seem to be imbued with a sense of this necessity for union of the British and the Americans; one and all to neglect no favorable opportunity for promoting an Anglo-Saxon understanding. Today the need for this rapprochement has come to be a creed between the two nations, and when Sir Robert Borden, addressing a large gathering recently, dwelt upon the closeness of kinship between the Canadian and the American as indicative of the intimate rôle Canada was called upon to play in cementing Anglo-Saxon unity and ideals, he clearly showed the importance the matter has assumed. Britons and Americans have been brought suddenly together by the force of a common danger, the German bid for world dominion. To quote Sir Robert Borden again, the future peace of the world "rests largely, and indeed chiefly, upon unity of purpose and of action between these two democracies."

The American ambassador who succeeds Mr. Page will undoubtedly find no nobler task than that of helping to cement the Anglo-American democracies in defense of their civilization, thereby building up the structure of the coming League of Nations. Mr. Page himself put that task in simple but forceful words when he said: "In no spirit of pride, but in a spirit of solemn obligation to ourselves and the rest of the world, we might as well frankly recognize that upon the English-speaking peoples depends hereafter the safety of the world."

"Great changes," says Mr. Page among the aphorisms ascribed to him, "come as silently as the seasons." The

great change toward which these two democracies are silently and almost imperceptibly moving is, perhaps, a kind of working union between them. Mr. Page, in the United States Embassy in London, may be said to have already pointed to the need of it, and even to have shown the way.

Notes and Comments

HOUSEWIVES in the United States are now advised by the Federal Food Board that they will be supplied with all the sugar necessary for canning purposes. This does not mean, however, it is added, that the housewives should be extravagant in the use of sugar, for canning or for other purposes. Only those who make or use candy are permitted to be extravagant in the use of sugar.

THAT massive and impressive pile, the British Museum, has after a lapse of three years and more, opened its gates to visitors, the first to take advantage of it being some Australian soldiers who entered under the guidance of an official of the Y. M. C. A. It is just because of the evident wish of the oversea visitors to see all they can, while in London, that the decision of the museum authorities to take air raid risks as courageously as other buildings in London is the more welcome. Such extraordinary treasures as the figures of the Theseus Demeter and Persephone are hidden away deep down in the cellars, and other priceless things, such as the Parthenon frieze, are sandbagged. But casts, so perfect that it takes the keenest experts to detect the difference from the originals, are on view. If it had not been for the protests of many sections of the British public, the museum would long ago have been annexed to the aircraft department. It must be congratulated for having escaped unwelcome attentions from both friend and foe.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND barrels of gasoline, at least, it is estimated by the chairman of the National Petroleum War Service Commission, was saved by the suspension of pleasure motoring in the United States last Sunday. A hundred thousand barrels of gasoline saved is equal to a hundred thousand barrels more produced. At this rate of adding to the available supply the price per gallon should come down; but will it?

ONE hears of a very significant little ceremony taking place in Jerusalem recently: Dr. Weizmann, head of the Zionist Commission, had been fortunate enough to obtain, in Cairo, the historic copy of the Koran belonging to the town of Adrianople. It occurred to him that its possession would be valued by the Muhammadans of Jerusalem, and so Jews and Muhammadans gathered together to attend the presentation made by Dr. Weizmann to the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem. This mark of courtesy and good feeling was very much appreciated by the recipients. It presages well for the future.

THE laying of foundation stones, both actually and metaphorically, has marked the work of the Zionist Commission since its arrival in Palestine, for now, on Mt. Scopus, whence the Romans hurled their armies against the walls of Jerusalem, have been laid twelve stones standing for the Tribes of Israel. Here, in time, will arise the Hebrew university and students' quarter of the Jerusalem of after the war.

A GREAT deal has been said lately concerning a revival of traffic on the Mississippi, but some people have remained skeptical. There is now, however, no further excuse for doubt, for, to all appearances, old times on the Father of Waters are returning. Two steamboats were snagged, below St. Louis, the other day.

OPINIONS differ, in Great Britain, as to the advisability of holding a general election in war time. Some think that the advantages do not make up for the disadvantages attendant on the rousing of political passions, to say nothing of the time and labor expended which might be otherwise employed. There is much to be said on both sides of the question, though the expense which a general election entails would certainly seem a strong card in the hand of the abstentionists. Two million pounds apiece has been the cost of some general elections in recent years, and what the expense is likely to be at a time when paper, posting, printing, labor, and so on, all cost enormously more than before the war, is hardly possible to estimate. Money is not so plentiful that it should be spent lavishly without extremely good reasons. Elections and electioneering may not be the best means of furthering the cause of a world "made safe for democracy."

JUST what a slacker is is not easy to say. But it is possible to say what a slacker is not. Here is an illustration: Claude Harrison, a youth of Alaska, received his draft questionnaire as he was making plans for a hunting excursion in the Lake Minchumina country, sixty miles north of Mount McKinley. Abandoning his pleasure plans, he "hiked" to Nattishna, one hundred and twenty-five miles distant, where he expected to find the United States commissioner. The latter was at Nenana, one hundred miles farther along, and to this place young Harrison tramped, at last finding the official and enrolling. This is only one of thousands of instances going to prove that the man who wants to serve his country knows no such word as fail, in or out of the bright lexicon of youth.

How quickly the world gets accustomed to deeds which, only a few weeks before, it would have looked upon as impossible, is shown by the matter-of-fact way in which officials described the recent phenomenal flight of British airmen from England to Egypt. The great deed merely received a paragraph in the newspapers, and the British authorities dismissed it by describing it as a bit of routine work. Perhaps Field-Marshal Haig will follow suit by describing the smashing of the Wotan line and the breaking down of the strongest defense on the western front as a bit of routine work. But in time a man will no doubt arise with a fine pen and a glowing imagination, and centuries later people may still be thrilled by the glory of the deed.